FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 221 *16 November 1982*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Comments on CSCE BB 1
Polish CSCE Delegate Addresses Working Group BB 2
CSSR Urges Success in CSCE, Disarmament Talks [Namec] BB 2

ALBANIA

ATA: Reagan Seeks To Strengthen War Machine B 1
ZERI I POPULLIT Marks GOSR Anniversary B 1
Trade Protocol With Yugoslavia Signed in Belgrade B 2
Turkish Trade Minister Arrives, Starts Talks B 3
Received by Carcani B 3
Trade Agreement Signed B 3
Albanian People's Assembly Elections Conclude B 4

BULGARIA

Zhivkov-Led Delegation Returns Home From Moscow C 1
BCP Leaders' Activities Reported 8-13 November C 1
Kubadinski-Led Delegation Departs for Cyprus C 1
Poland's Madej Notes 'Stable' Economic Ties C 2
Ends Visit C 3
10 Percent Rise in '83 Trade With CSSR Planned C 3
Trade Protocol With Romania Signed in Bucharest C 3
Hungarian Management Training Program Praised C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 11 Nov]
UN Delegate Speaks on Southeast Asian Issue C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak-Led Delegation Departs Moscow for Prague D 1
CPSU's Gorbachev Receives CPCZ Delegation D 1
Reportage on Visit of SFRY's Milka Planinc D 1
Strougal, Visitor Meet D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 11 Nov]
Planinc Dinner Toast D 2
Planinc Interviewed D 4
Talks Conclude 12 Nov D 5
Varga on Agriculture, Livestock Plan, Production D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 8 Nov]
Lenart, Colotka Attend Bridge Ceremony D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

GDR, USSR Submit UN Initiative on Disarmament E 1
Delegation Returns to Berlin From Moscow E 1
Workers, Military Mark Brezhnev Memory E 1

'Crystal Night' Anniversary Ceremonies Held E 1
Message Sent to Jewish Leader E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Nov]
Victims Honored [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Nov] E 2

HUNGARY

NEPSZABADSAG on Lifting Pipeline Sanctions [16 Nov] F 1
UN Envoy Submits Disarmament Motion F 1
Kadar, Losonczi Leave Moscow for Home F 2
Daily Publishes Condolence Message to USSR F 2
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 12 Nov]
MAGYAR HIRLAP on Brezhnev's Foreign Policy [16 Nov] F 3
Korom-Led Delegation Departs for GDR 15 November F 3

POLAND

Walesa Gives Gdansk Press Conference 15 Nov [AFP] G 1
More on Homecoming, Conference [Vienna] G 2
CSCE Spokesman Cited on End to Martial Law [Madrid] G 2
Solidarity Organizer on Possible Violence G 3
[Paris LE MATIN 11 Nov]
Frasyniuk Trial Begins in Wroclaw 15 Nov G 3
Solidarity Figure Put in Mental Hospital G 3
[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 15 Nov]
Two Sentenced for 13 October Disturbances G 4
Kiszczak Suggests Lifting Clubs' Restrictions G 4
TRYBUNA LUDU Reviews Events, Outcome of 10 Nov G 4
[Bielecki, 11 Nov]
Urban Questioned by Foreign Journalists G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Nov]
ZSL Communique on Church-State Dialogue, Strikes G 7
Daily Comments on Accountability Campaigns G 7
[Pawlowska in TRYBUNA LUDU 12 Nov]
PAP Reports Economic Reform Corrections G 9
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 9 Nov]
Wojtecki Discusses Agricultural Situation G 10
Interviewed on Food Supply G 11
Scout Union's 'Stormy' Plenum Reported G 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Nov]
Jaruzelski Interview With UK Daily Reported G 13
Officials Sign Condolence Book at Soviet Embassy G 16
Jaruzelski, Czyrek Meet With Foreign Officials G 17
Delegation Returns From Moscow 15 November G 17
U.S. Satisfaction With Walesa's Release Noted G 17
Daily on U.S. Lifting of Pipeline Sanctions G 18
[Boniecka in ZYCIE WARSZAWY]
Foreign Minister Begins Visit to Kuwait G 18
Media Coverage of Visit G 18
Italian Commentator: West Must Back Solidarity G 19
[Pelikan in Rome AVANTI! 7/8 Nov]
Correction to Leaders' Condolences Message G 20

ROMANIA

Bucharest Radio Reports Brezhnev's Funeral H 1
Andropov's Election Reported H 1
Ceausescu Cables Andropov [SCINTEIA 13 Nov] H 1
Condolence Cables Sent H 2
Ceausescu in Moscow for Brezhnev Funeral H 3
Met by Grishin H 3
Received by Andropov H 3
Meets Syria's Al-Asad H 3
Returns to Bucharest 15 Nov H 3
Radulescu Mourns Brezhnev at Bucharest Meeting H 4
SCINTEIA Article Pays Homage to Brezhnev [13 Nov] H 4
U.S. Lifts Sanctions Imposed on USSR H 5
Ceausescu Receives Polish Ambassador 12 Nov H 5
Ceausescu Receives Departing Norwegian Envoy H 5
FRG Foreign Affairs Official Visits 11-13 Nov H 6
Received by Andrei H 6
Israel's Ambassador to Bucharest Ends Mission H 6
Received by Ceausescu H 6
Received by Dascalescu H 6
Djibouti Foreign Minister Visits 11-13 Nov H 7
Received by Ceausescu H 7
Received by Andrei H 8
Departs Bucharest 13 Nov H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

Reportage on Activities of Delegation in Moscow I 1
Leaders Attend Brezhnev Rites I 1
Stambolic Receives Huang Hua I 1
Ribicic Meets With Yugoslavs I 1
Ethiopia's Mengistu To Visit SFRY 17-21 Nov I 1
'Crude Anti-Yugoslav Campaign' in Albania Noted I 2
Official Spokesman's Statement I 2
Milika Sundic Commentary I 2
1983 Trade Protocol With Albania Signed I 3
Mojsov Makes Official Visit to Iran 12-14 Nov I 4
Arrives in Tehran I 4
Holds Talks With Velayati I 4
Comments on Talks I 5
Departs for Moscow, Funeral [Tehran] I 5
Cavlovski Concludes Talks, Signs Pact in Tunis I 6
TANJUG Reports Planinc Interview in ASAHI SHIMBUN I 6
Bakaric Leaves Hospital for Home Convalescence I 8

POLISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON CSCE

LD142202 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 14 Nov -- Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz tonight returned to Warsaw from the Spanish capital where he headed the Polish delegation during the first days of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states-signatories to the Final Act of the CSCE.

What were the first days in Madrid?, PAP asked Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz.

"I must say that they were better than I expected," he said. "It is not only my opinion, probably it is an opinion of the decisive majority of the participants. The first days were marked by working and constructive atmosphere. So the beginning is quite good."

Asked about the presentation of the Polish issues in Madrid the Polish deputy foreign minister said: "Although not all the delegates have yet taken the floor in Madrid, but it can be said that these questions looked decisively different now. In some speeches critical notes appeared about the situation in Poland, however -- in pace with the development of the situation also in our country over the past week -- they lost their sharpness. Some parts of the speeches were even changed in the last moment. (?What was) happening in Poland -- and by that I mean the meeting between Prime Minister Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp, agreement on the date of the papal visit, announcement of Lech Walesa's release from internment -- strongly reverberated in Madrid and was an important component of the atmosphere surrounding the meeting."

Asked about his opinion on the further course of the Madrid meeting, Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz said that one should expect more work in the teams editing the final document prepared by the group of the neutral and non-aligned states.

It is worth to recall that this document has already been agreed on to a large degree, though many points still remain open. Obviously one should take into account difficulties, which will certainly be considerable and who knows whether the Madrid meeting will not exceed the originally scheduled time?

Nevertheless it is not the atmosphere of confrontation that was visible during the previous meetings. Besides, I would like to add that, at the present round of the Madrid conference, one can see contacts between the delegations of particular countries regardless of their membership in political groupings. This is very important because such meetings should be the feature of conferences like that in Madrid. This also concerns the Polish delegation which has been very active in these contacts so far.

As concerns the stand of the Polish delegation, the deputy foreign minister said that the debatees were interested above all in the strong exposure of the fact that the United States was using Polish issues for its own ends. Another thesis which met with interest and an overwhelming approval concerned the statement that it was not because of Poland that the Madrid meeting has not ended with a constructive result so far. The Madrid meeting, like every other such conference, will decisively depend on the development of "the big policy." After all, not everything depends on the delegations which are in Madrid but on the powers they are equipped with by their respective countries.

We are entering the period of -- I would say -- the so-called negotiation threshing, which is dominated by the interest that everyone declared to work and strive for agreement despite difficulties.

POLISH CSCE DELEGATE ADDRESSES WORKING GROUP

LD152134 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid 15 Nov -- Poland's representative said here today that the NATO insistence on restricting the preamble of the Madrid CSCE meeting's final document to underscoring only [words indistinct] principle of the CSCE Final Act would be incompatible with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki document.

He made the above remark at today's session of the Madrid meeting's working group which debated on the NATO states' intention to strip the compromise neutral-non-aligned preamble formula submitted last December of the phrase which speaks of the confirmation by the states-parties of "the strict application and observance of the CSCE principles".

Spain did not support the NATO proposal, while neutral countries such as Austria, Cyprus and Malta questioned the Western approach as being one-sided.

CSSR URGES SUCCESS IN CSCE, DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD142040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Petr Namec commentary]

[Excerpts] In the days that have passed since the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev a great deal has been said about his personal contribution to world politics. After all, for 18 years he stood at the head of the CPSU and later also at the head of the Soviet state. It was a contribution based on his personal experiences in the most horrifying war mankind has ever known, and even the most hard-line adversaries do not dare to express doubts about his personal contribution to the cause of peace.

During the past days, too, more than one speculation has been made in the capitalist countries on the subject of how the change in the CPSU leadership will manifest itself in the overall line pursued by Soviet foreign policy and here, too, no doubts have been expressed as to its continuity. This was also confirmed by Yuriy Andropov, who was elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee last Friday. The unchanging nature of the Leninist foreign policy developed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the concrete program of Soviet communists for peace is the most enduring monument to this outstanding representative.

The ideas and aims of the peace program are being pushed through by Soviet delegations at the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles, as well as at the talks on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms. Soviet representatives have also come with the same objectives to Madrid for the resumed meeting of representatives of the signatory countries to Final Act of the CSCE a meeting which by its fourth round has already entered its third year.

Last Friday, at the solemn meeting held to pay tribute to the memory of the deceased Soviet representative, the heads of the delegations unanimously stated that if there is someone who has a personal share in the birth of this European-wide process it is Leonid Ilich Brezhnev himself. In this connection it is necessary, however, to recall that this European-wide process, meaning the entire preparation of the CSCE and the realization of it in the shape of the Final Act, has had the sole objective of contributing to strengthening the security of European nations and to place relations among them on the basis of mutual understanding, respect and equality. The Madrid meeting is to contribute to broadening the process of detente including the military area.

Our republic, too, is giving its full support to these objectives, as Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed in his expose delivered at the federal assembly meeting. A document is being prepared on confidence building measures and on the convening of an all-European conference on military relaxation and disarmament.

But it is the U.S. delegation that is doing everything possible as well as impossible, to prevent the adoption of such document. After all, this charter has been largely completed, based on a proposal put forward by a group of neutral and nonaligned countries. Despite this, the United States was the only country to vote against the adoption -- at least of the preamble -- when the vote was taken last March before the meeting was adjourned. Only one thing is certain at the moment and that is that the Madrid meeting has entered in many respects a critical stage. Attempts to dilute it in fruitless discussion on the subject of Poland and Afghanistan are threatening to divert attention from the principal objective, which is to strengthen the feeling of security and confidence.

Concern has already been demonstrated in the speeches of a number of West European statesmen about whether the United States, by continually raising questions which have nothing in common with the content of the talks, are not aiming to destroy the meeting. At the same time, the Polish theme is somewhat evaporating. Proof of this was given to 10 November, a day which was to become -- according to the wishes of both internal and external reaction -- a day of confrontations, a general strike and protests against the legitimate government. The outcome is sufficiently well known, in commentaries it has manifested itself by an observation that the matter did not simply happen, that people in Poland probably have different desires.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who last Friday appeared at the long-awaited press conference on foreign policy issues, does not, however, seem to have taken note of this. An explanation offers itself: By continually reviving the so-called Polish question he is diverting attention from the internal situation in the United States, which is not good.

The journalists mainly asked about the administration's views on talks with the Soviet Union. President Reagan, after a long pause, said: It is our sincere desire to cooperate in the interest of strengthening peace. He also said: We are looking forward to contacts with Soviet representatives, and the like. However, what was lacking were specific commitments on when and how these words will be translated into effective measures. Opportunities do exist: Madrid, Geneva and Vienna. Any step in the right direction would evoke a response in the shape of progress in the talks.

The United States is sending a high-level delegation -- Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Schultz -- to attend tomorrow's funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Reagan excused himself stating that his schedule did not permit it. He is expecting Israeli Prime Minister Menahim Begin in Washington. This will be their first meeting following the latest developments in Lebanon and following the massacre of the Palestinians under direct Israeli patronage, which provoked a storm of indignation even in the United States. It is said that criticism and rebukes will fall on Begin's head. Even if that is so, Tel Aviv digests rebukes quite easily, as easily as they digested the reports about thousands of massacred and maimed. After all, what is involved are mere verbal expressions that change nothing in the full diplomatic and material support being given to the Israeli aggressors, and that is what matters.

In Moscow tomorrow the funeral of a man who dedicated his entire life to peace will take place. Let us remember his words: the planet earth is mankind's only home; they have nowhere to escape from themselves.

ATA: REAGAN SEEKS TO STRENGTHEN WAR MACHINE

AU140936 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 14 Nov 82

["The U.S. President Reagan Seeks the Strengthening of the War Machine -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 14 (ATA) -- At a press conference transmitted by television, all over the country, U.S. President Reagan spoke again with the language of a warmonger and reiterated the demand for further increase of the military expenditure. He openly said that the funds for war expenditure will increase and the funds for social purposes will fall. Reagan declared also that his administration has worked out new plans, which envisage further increase of indirect taxes on the working people. Resolute to go on with the feverish preparations for aggressive wars in the context of the fierce Soviet-American rivalry for world domination and hegemony, the White House chief warns again in this way the American working people to further tighten the belt in the future.

Along with the efforts to legalize the ever larger military expenditure under the known slogan of "keeping the balance" with the other superpower, the Soviet Union, Reagan does not forget at the same time to appeal to the Moscow social-imperialists to come to terms at the expense of the freedom and independence of the different countries and peoples of the world.

ZERI I POPULLIT MARKS GOSR ANNIVERSARY

AU071440 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 7 Nov 82

["November 7, the 65th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution Commemorated in Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 7 (ATA) -- Numerous political-social activities were organized in Albania on the occasion of the 65 anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR].

Thematic evening parties were organized in work and production centres, institutions and military units, where it was spoken of the historic importance of the GOSR. Numerous visits were paid to "V.I. Lenin and J.V. Stalin" museum in Tirana. Talks on the life and outstanding revolutionary activity of Lenin and Stalin in organising and leading this revolution.

The lectures "The Teachings of the Great October Are Always Relevant", "The Influence of the October Revolution in Albania", "The Struggle of the PLA [Albanian Workers Party] With Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Head in Defence of the Ideas of the October Revolution", etc, were held with the working people. There were also shown the films "Lenin in October", "Lenin and Children", etc.

On this occasion the Albanian press publishes articles. The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in an article entitled "The Ideas of the October Revolution Are Immortal" that the October Revolution embodies in the daily life of dozens upon millions of peoples of different nationalities the immortal ideas of the revolutionary doctrine of Marxism. It proved that the fundamental principles of this doctrine such as the proletarian revolution, the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat are inevitable, that socialism is the future of mankind.

The boundless loyalty to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the creative implementation of these teachings and the experience of the October Revolution in the historic conditions of our country, the newspaper writes further on, have transformed Socialist Albania into an insurmountable fortress in defence and the promotion of the revolution and socialism.

The Khrushchevites, who came to power after the death of Stalin, ZERI I POPULLIT writes further on, gradually degenerated the superstructure and the former socialist basis, destroyed all the victories achieved by the Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin. Within the country, the dictatorship of the proletariat was replaced by the savage dictatorship of the new Soviet bourgeoisie. The betrayal of the Khrushchevite revisionists and the complete restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, its transformation into a social-imperialist superpower, the widespread of the revisionist trend in the international worker movement show to the revolutionaries the world over, to the international working class and the peoples who are fighting for freedom and independence that the ideas and theories spread by the modern revisionists, be they Soviet, Yugoslav, Chinese or Eurocommunist, are a complete deviation from the ideas and practices of the October Revolution.

Our party, the article continues, has argued in a complete and all-around way not only the causes of capitalist degeneration in the Soviet Union in all the fields of political, economic, ideological and cultural life, but has brought to the fore also the falsity of the revisionist demagogy and propaganda.

The article exposes further on the degeneration of the Soviet party and state, the oppression and exploitation of people in the Soviet Union as well as the foreign policy of the Soviet social-imperialists. The newspaper also writes about the crisis which has in its grip the revisionist parties in the East and West and deals with the extension of the struggle being waged by the working class and the peoples, who are exploited by world capital.

In conclusion the article underlines: In our day, when the struggle of the peoples and the revolution are on the agenda not only as an aspiration and immediate task for liberation from capitalist oppression and imperialist yoke, but also as a historic necessity for the destruction of the warmongering plans of imperialism to lead the world towards the third world war slaughter-house, the teachings of the October revolution are more relevant than ever. They can be subdued neither by the bourgeois violence, nor by the undermining activity of the traitors to Marxism-Leninism. The ideas and the teachings of the GOSR are daily being implanted ever more deeply in the minds and hearts of all the genuine Marxist-Leninists who keep aloft the banner of the Revolution and socialism.

The ideas of the October Revolution are and will always remain the triumphant banner, which has led and leads our party of labour with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head in the struggle to carry through to the end the cause of the revolution and socialism, to strengthen and defend the dictatorship of the proletariat in Socialist Albania, in the struggle against the internal and external enemies, imperialists, revisionists, the bourgeoisie and international reaction, in defence and triumph of Marxism-Leninism.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH YUGOSLAVIA SIGNED IN BELGRADE

AU141743 Tirana ATA in English 1720 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Tirana, November 14 (ATA) -- The protocol on goods exchanges for 1983 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed in Belgrade on November 12, 1982.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and for the Yugoslav side by the federal vice-secretary of foreign trade, Borivoje Djordjevic.

Attending the signing ceremony were the ambassador of the P. S. R. of Albania in the S. F. R. of Yugoslavia Lik Seiti and the members of the two delegations.

Upon its stay in Belgrade, the delegation was received by the federal secretary of foreign trade, Milenko Bojanic. Present at the reception was also the ambassador of the P.S.R. of Albania in Yugoslavia, Lik Seiti.

TURKISH TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES, STARTS TALKS

AU121816 Tirana ATA in English 1120 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Tirana, November 12 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey, headed by the minister of trade, Kemal Canturk, arrived in our country, yesterday.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha; the vice-minister of finances, Niko Gjyzari; the director of a department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pirro Bita; and others.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Selchuk Toker, and other embassy officials.

Yesterday afternoon, the Turkish Government trade delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha. At the reception opinions were exchanged on the further development of the trade relations between the two countries.

In honor of the government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey headed by the minister of trade, Kemal Canturk, the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha, gave a dinner.

Present were also the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami; the vice-minister of the foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka; the vice-minister of finances, Niko Gjyzari; and others.

Present was also the ambassador of the Republic of Turkey in Tirana, Selchuk Toker.

Received by Carcani

AU131950 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received the leader of the Turkish Government trade delegation, Kemal Canturk, minister of commerce. The reception was attended by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, and Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The reception was also attended by Selchuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Trade Agreement Signed

AU160850 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] A trade agreement for the exchange of goods for 1983-1985 between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Turkey was signed in Tirana today. On the Albanian side the agreement was signed by Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha and on the Turkish side by Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk. Taking part in the signing ceremony were Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Myzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade; and members of the two delgations. Also taking part was Selcuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

ALBANIAN PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS CONCLUDE

AU160858 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Nov 82

["Announcement of the Central Commission on Conclusion of Elections for Deputies of People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"]

[Text] Amidst an atmosphere of great political and revolutionary enthusiasm inspired by Comrade Enver Hoxha's speech delivered to the electors of electoral zone No 210 an and the overall organization of the celebrations for the 70th anniversary of national independence and the 38th anniversary of the homeland's liberation and victory of the people's revolution, the elections of deputies to the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania were successfully carried out throughout the whole country, in our diplomatic representations abroad and on ocean-going vessels on 14 November 1982. The Central Commission, after discussing all the pertinent documents, observed that the elections for deputies to the People's Assembly were carried out in full compliance with the Constituion of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and with the People's Assembly election law. Some 1,627,968 voters are registered in the 250 electoral zones. Some 1,627,968 voters took part in the elections for the deputies of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which is 100 percent. Some 1,627,959 voters voted for the candidates of the Democratic Front, which equals over 99.99 percent. Eight ballot papers were invalid according to Article 38 of the law on People's Assembly elections and one voter alone voted against.

The Albanian people, free and masters of their own fate, taking part in the elections and giving all votes to the Democratic Front candidates, once again expressed with all their pride, their sovereign will to reinforce the people's power, to make the dictatorship of the proletariat ever stronger, Socialist Albania more beautiful, the people's lives happier and the homeland's defense stronger, to cement the unity of people and party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha and the determination to march continually forward toward socialist construction.

The Central Commission for Elections, on the basis of process [word indistinct] from the election commissions of the zones, according to article 15 of the People's Assembly election law, decided to register all deputies elected in the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and to send the acts of the elections for the 250 deputies to the mandates commission of the People's Assembly.

ZHIVKOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM MOSCOW

AU161029 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council, that attended Brezhnev's funeral has returned home.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov were welcomed by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Kiril Zarev, deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers and chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee. Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria was also present.

BCP LEADERS' ACTIVITIES REPORTED 8-13 NOVEMBER

AU141445 [Editorial Report] Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front Central Council, opened a newly built old people's home in Silistra, according to Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 8 November. The report added that Comrade Pencho Kubadinski presented awards to the designers, architects, and construction workers who took part in building the project.

Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, received members of the commission of Bulgarian and Soviet historians, Sofia radio reported at 1830 GMT on 11 November. The chairmen of the two sides of the commission are Academician Dimitur Kosev and Soviet Academician Maksim Kim. The specialists attended a scientific symposium on the 100th anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov's birth and the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received a visiting working group of the SED Central Committee, according to Sofia radio at 1830 GMT on 12 November. The group was led by Johannes Hoerning, chief of the SED Central Committee Department of Science. During the friendly and cordial talks, issues linked with developing cooperation between the two external parties in the sphere of scientific-technical progress were discussed.

Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, received Leopold Wagner, deputy chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party and governor of the province of Carinthia, Sofia radio reported at 1830 GMT on 13 November. Wagner and his wife began a visit to Bulgaria on 10 Nov and left on the 13th.

KUBADINSKI-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CYPRUS

AU161045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] At an invitation of the Democratic Party [DK] a delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council led by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland National Council, has left for Cyprus. Talks on the further development of the friendly relations between the Fatherland Front National Council and the DK will be discussed.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the National Council; Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and deputy chairmen and secretaries of the Fatherland Front.

POLAND'S MADEJ NOTES 'STABLE' ECONOMIC TIES

AU121633 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 11 Nov 82

["Bulgaria-Poland: Activated Economic Contacts" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 11 (BTA) -- In spite of the economic difficulties in Poland, in spite of the international situation, complicated as it is, through the fault of the imperialist forces, Bulgaro-Polish economic cooperation is following stable rates of development. This is the opinion of Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and first deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and of Mr Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Poland. Mr Todor Bozhinov, who is also minister of metallurgy, and the mineral resources of Bulgaria, and Mr Madej are co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Polish Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. They expressed this opinion of theirs at an intersession meeting of the bilateral economic commission, which ended here today.

The meeting discussed the implementation of the accords reached in May of this year in Bulgaria between Mr Zhivkov and Mr Jaruzelski. The Polish party to the talks stressed that the ties of cooperation with Bulgaria have helped to ensure occupation for the free capacities in Poland. Interesting is the fact that under the conditions of a difficult economic situation in Poland bilateral trade is following an upward trend of development, and mutual deliveries are carried out rhythmically. It is expected that bilateral trade this year, which according to the annual protocol should reach 550 million rubles, will exceed the planned figures. Poland is increasing the deliveries of coal, coke, and sulphur for Bulgaria.

Special attention was paid to the problems of specialization and cooperation. They discussed also the possibilities of new kinds of specialization in a number of industries, as well as the expansion of the old spheres of cooperation.

Special attention was paid to specialization and industrial joint production of diesel engines of road-building machines, in shipbuilding, cold store installations, radio-electronics, etc.

The problems of cooperation in the chemical industry, metallurgy and mineral resources and construction have been analyzed at the meeting.

Mr Zbigniew Madej was received today by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and prime minister of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov. In the course of the meeting they discussed a wide range of problems of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries. Some new moments in the economic relations were analyzed. Special attention was paid to the cooperation in the manufacture of consumer goods. [Words indistinct] was the importance of special [word indistinct] and industrial joint production between Bulgaria and Poland in a number of economic branches.

Mr Grisha Filipov assessed positively the former development of the economic relations. He laid emphasis on the great possibilities offered by the future expansion and deepening of bilateral relations.

Mr Todor Bozhinov took part in the talks.

The Polish guest was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria.

Ends Visit

AU121358 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish side of the Bulgarian-Polish Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, who had attended an interim-session of this commission held in Sofia, has left the country. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Comrade Todor Bozhinov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission.

10 PERCENT RISE IN '83 TRADE WITH CSSR PLANNED

AU121524 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 12 (BTA) -- In 1983 Bulgaria will supply Czechoslovakia with machine tools and mechanical-handling equipment, farm products, consumer goods, etc. The imports will be dominated by the machine tools and the forgery and press machines, auto equipment, chemical products and machinery for the textile industry. Mutual trade in the coming year will be seven per cent higher compared with the deliveries which are expected to be realized this year. This is provided for in the trade and payments protocol between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. Next year bilateral trade will be ten per cent higher than it has been provided for in the long-term trade agreement. The proportion of the production turned out along lines of specialization and cooperation in mutual trade will amount to 39 per cent.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA SIGNED IN BUCHAREST

AU131537 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, Nov 13 (BTA corr) -- A new considerable extending of the exchange of consumer goods between Bulgaria and Romania and diversifying the forms of cooperation in home trade - these are the main stipulations in the trade and techno-scientific cooperation protocols between the ministries of home trade of two countries for 1983. The documents were signed here today by Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of home trade and services, and Romania's Minister of Home Trade Ana Muresan. Mr Georgi Karamanev also had talks with the Deputy First Minister of Romania's Government Alexandrina Gainuse.

Next year the exchange of consumer goods between the two countries will amount to 40 million rubles, which makes up a 15-per cent increase as against 1982. There will be exchanged greater quantities of textiles, shoes, washing-machines, illuminants, furniture and other industrial products. Special attention deserves the already established direct cooperation between the economic organisations for wholesale trade, between a number of counties, twined towns and different shops. The trade on both sides of the border keeps expanding.

HUNGARIAN MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAM PRAISED

AU131642 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Stanislav Drumeshki, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Budapest: "Hungary: Institutes for Managers"]

[Text] The development and perfection of the national economy in Hungary demands that the training and qualifications of cadres be improved constantly.

This is the main function of the national center for management training where methodical research work is going on in this respect.

The center is working with leaders of mid-level teams from ministries and departments, general managers, managers of "A" category industrial enterprises and their deputies (this category is the most important for the national economy), as well as with chiefs of "cadres" sections -- who total about 1,000 persons. Apart from this national center, the ministries and departments themselves have their own institutions for the training and qualification of basic management cadres.

Along with the scientific-methodological research the national center is organizing training and qualification courses for leading workers in various branches. Thus, for example, there are 1-year courses for the training of young leading cadres who have not yet acquired sufficient professional and life experience.

According to the established practice every manager is obliged, after 5 years of service, to spend 3 months in comprehensive courses to perfect his qualifications and get acquainted with basic updated methods and ways of managing the national economy.

The so-called purpose-oriented courses are particularly successful: They are of two types, the first of them dealing only with individual aspects of management activities, organization of work, control activities, and so forth, while the others deal with certain political-economic solutions and with the evaluation of socioeconomic opportunities, etc.

Twenty-five branch institutes are working in close contact with the national center to train leading cadres. The courses they are organizing are most varied in essence and structure. Their prestige, importance and practical usefulness are growing from year to year. The institutes are not only receiving methodological leadership from the national center, but also borrowing study programs and lecturers from it.

The interest in the training and perfection of management cadres is growing steadily in Hungary. Taking into consideration the new requirements and needs, the national center is organizing a new type of course this year in the form of lectures in which the listeners are briefed on 40 percent of the available material, while the rest of the training course includes the analysis of specific cases, practical tasks and homework. We can say that preparation and training on all levels, as well as the improvement of teaching are aimed at condensing the theoretical material and introducing more effective methods and forms of training instead.

In recent years attempts have been made and a new subject is planned to be introduced in the higher educational institutions and that is the subject of "National Economic Management." On the basis of the training received after graduating from a higher educational institution, a post-graduate qualification of the future managers will be organized. It will be placed under the control of the national center.

The experts are attaching great importance to postgraduate training. They are convinced that by having it the young specialists will be much better prepared for their work at the post to which they are assigned and will also be much better trained to cope with difficulties and unexpected events.

I would like to add that in towns and villages of this country I had the opportunity to meet people who have been trained in management schools. One of them is (Laszlo Drobni), manager of the Tatabanya trade equipment plant. Another one is (Docent Bela Tukac), who is chairman of the agricultural producer cooperative in the (Razkeve) village, in Pest County.

And another is agronomist (Mihay Kabay) from Szekesfehervar, as well as many others. They immediately impressed me with their broad world outlooks as regards economic activities and with their skills in flexibly and efficiently coping with the tasks assigned to them.

The Hungarian socialist economy is developing even under difficult circumstances. It has to cope with the development of the worldwide economy. This demands that its economic cadres be well trained and this does not happen with a magic wand. Obviously, everyone must be constantly learning and improving his training as a manager.

UN DELEGATE SPEAKS ON SOUTHEAST ASIAN ISSUE

AU100944 Sofia BTA in English 0817 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 10 (BTA correspondent) -- In his speech Mr Boris Tsvetkov, Bulgaria's standing representative at the United Nations Organization, pointed out that the situation in South-East Asia remains complex and dangerous. The reason for this "roots in the long-term strategy of those reactionary forces who are aiming at creating a permanent hotbed of tension in the region, at impeding in some way the establishment of goodneighbourly relations, at interfering in the internal affairs of the different countries in order to establish their domination in that part of the world". Mr Tsvetkos spoke at the session of the UN General Assembly on the questions of peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia, put on the agenda of the UN General Assembly on the initiative of Vietnam and a number of non-aligned and socialist countries, including Bulgaria.

Mr Boris Tsvetkov said that the imperialist and the hegemonist forces are to blame for the present complex situation there. Pointing out that these forces are trying to discredit and isolate Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and to oppose to each other the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. He underlined that these very forces hamper the normalization of relations between the countries in South-East Asia, using with ill intent the so-called issue of the situation in Kampuchea.

The Bulgarian representative backed the initiatives of the three Indochina countries for a gradual building of a climate of trust and cooperation between all the South-East Asian states and called to the United Nations Organization to make its contribution to the achieving of this important goal.

HUSAK-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR PRAGUE

LD151448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The Czechoslovak party and state delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, which attended the funeral of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev left Moscow by air today for home. The delegation was comprised of Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal prime minister; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Cestmir Lovetinsky, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union, who joined the delegation in Moscow.

The delegation was seen off at Vnukovo airport by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

CPSU'S GORBACHEV RECEIVES CPCZ DELEGATION

LD151242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The Soviet Union: A delegation of party workers of the CPCZ headed by Jan Janik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, paid a visit to the Soviet Union between 10-14 November. The delegation was received by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the meeting both sides exchanges experiences from the implementation of the resolutions of their respective congresses in agriculture and the food industry.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SFRY'S MILKA PLANINC

Strougal, Visitor Meet

AU121616 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Nov 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Opening Talks"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Nov (CTK) -- in the evening, talks between the CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, opened in the Hrzan Palace in Prague.

Also present, on behalf of the Czechoslovak side, were Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade; Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance; Jindrich Rehorek, first CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Bohumil Simacek, CSSR ambassador to the SFRY.

Present on behalf of the Yugoslav side were Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Trajko Lipkovski, SFRY ambassador to the CSSR; and other officials.

During the talks Lubomir Strougal and Milka Planinc exchanged information on the main tasks being solved by Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in the political and economic spheres in connection with the long-term plans of social development and in view of the situation in the world.

They devoted great attention to the possibilities and prerequisites for further developing cooperation between the two countries. They highly assessed the results that have been achieved in this respect and stressed that there exists adequate scope for a speedier, more dynamic development of economic interaction, especially for further intensifying specialization and production sharing, which are emerging as one of the most effective ways toward enhancing the effectiveness of the national economy and expanding the exchange of goods.

Both sides stressed that favorable conditions must be established for intensifying scientific and technical cooperation and cooperation on third markets and for achieving progress in developing relations in areas such as education, culture, information media, tourism and sports.

Aside from questions concerning the development of mutual cooperation, especially the intensification of ecnomic relations, the two representatives also exchanged views on the solution of the most pressing international problems, such as detente, disarmament, reinforcement of trust and the development of fruitful peaceful cooperation among nations.

Planinc Dinner Toast

LD120042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Prague, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak premier, gave a formal dinner in Prague tonight in honor of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. The dinner, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Czechoslovak and Yugoslav personalities taking part in the talks and by high-ranking Czechoslovak leaders and representatives of the political, public and cultural life. During the dinner Lubomir Strougal and Milka Planinc proposed toasts.

Voicing her gratitude for the cordial welcome and expressions of warm friendship and hospitality, Milka Planinc said in her reply to Lubomir Strougal that the peoples of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia were linked by ties of traditional friendship and mutual liking, ties which had originated and grown stronger in their struggle through history for national liberation and in the hard struggle against facism. After recalling the traditional exchange of people between the two countries, Milka Planinc continued:

"This visit provides us with an opportunity to examine the state of our relations with you and your esteemed associates, to consider ways of further developing it and to exchange views on topical international issues. We note with pleasure that significant results have been achieved in developing relations and cooperation between our two countries since your last visit to Yugoslavia. In the meantime, important visits and meetings between our countries' representatives have broadened the ties between sociopolitical organizations, towns and so forth. This has contributed to a better mutual understanding and consolidation of friendly relations between our countries and peoples.

"In recent years our cooperation has been particularly successful in the economic field. Commodity trade has grown dynamically and reached a high level. New forms of cooperation, such as long-term arrangements, specialization and industrial cooperation, tourism and others, have enriched our cooperation and laid the foundations for its stability and durability. However, we cannot yet be quite content with what has been achieved in this field. We shall strive to see all these forms of economic cooperation continue to expand and become richer, to become an important aspect of our economic relations in addition to commodity trade, which, I am convinced, is in keeping with our two countries' economic capacities and interests.

"The current 5-year agreement represents a good, realistic framework for the further promotion of economic cooperation in the next period. Such a development of economic cooperation and the favorable results of cooperation in science, culture and education, strengthen our conviction that we may view the future of our relations with optimism."

Milka Planinc then emphasized that the relations and cooperation between the two countries were developing on the basis of mutual respect and mutual benefit, taking into consideration the differences regarding the internal situation and international position of our two countries. "They are inspired by an aspiration to peace, cooperation and progress in Europe and in the world. I especially wish to emphasize that the principles of cooperation were determined by Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and the LCY, and by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who made an essential contribution to the successful development of relations and the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of our countries.

"The fruitful and equal cooperation between our countries is becoming even more important during a time of further deterioration in the already complex international situation which is burdened by the widening of many crises dangerous to peace, by further confrontation and the arms race, by the gap between the developed and developing countries and by a serious crisis of detente. I would also like to say on this occasion that peace and progress represent the greatest common good for mankind and for which we must constantly struggle in our European area and throughout the world.

Proceeding for the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, nonaligned and socialist Yugoslavia, together with other nonaligned, neutral European countries, has made and is making maximum efforts to further develop all-round cooperation and the strengthening of security on our continent. I am convinced that I also share your view when I say that successful results of the Madrid meeting would positively affect the process of detente and its resumption, the stability of international relations and security and peace in Europe and the world.

"We are faced with an increasingly unrestrained arms race, an increasingly dangerous phenomena of armed conflicts in various parts of the world and with an ever more frequent use of the threat of force, pressure and foreign interference in the internal affairs of other countries. In addition to the existing hotbeds of crisis, new ones are being opened and new threats to peace and the security of peoples are appearing. Our commitment and activity is permanently oriented toward checking these dangerous tendencies in the international community and toward peaceful solutions to these difficult problems, and to find solutions in keeping with the principles of our nonaligned policy, that is, principles of peaceful, active coexistence."

Milka Planinc then spoke about the hotbeds of crisis in the world, denouncing all forms of aggression, pressure and discrimination. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers that peace is indivisible and that it cannot be built on the balance of fear, the arms race and spheres of interest. Only peace based on equality and independence in which all countries can freely develop and achieve their security can be stable and permanent.

"It is in these ideals and aims that socialist Yugoslavia sees the sense and essence of the role of the nonaligned countries and the power of their activity in international relations. This is also the starting point for our foreign political activity in an effort to overcome the present complex international sitaution, to solve burning problems, to resume detente and its universality, to overcome bloc division in the world and democratically to transform the system of international political and economic relations," Milka Planinc said.

Planinc Interviewed

LD130102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Passages within quotation marks are Planinc remarks recorded in Serbo-Croatian with superimposed translation]

[Text] Milka Planinc, chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, granted an interview to representatives of the mass media at the end of her official visit to Czechoslovakia.

On the question of how she views the current state of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres, she said:

"If I am to put it briefly I can only say: Very well, cooperation between our two countries is longstanding and this is the case not only between the leaderships but also between our nations. We proceed from the premise that different internal systems and different positions within the international community are not obstacles to our all-round cooperation. And if I add that we find a great deal in common on the political sphere, in particular in the struggle for peace and equal cooperation, then I may say that many questions link us together."

"In regard to economic cooperation, Czechoslovakia is our fourth largest foreign trade partner and the volume of goods exchange has reached the figure of $1.5 billion and is thus considerable. I may say that this is of great significance in this turbulent world when many relations have been upset and many relations are assuming a different course from that which we would wish. This is why we assess this cooperation as very good. What is at stake is not merely top-level cooperation; what is at stake is cooperation between many of our economic organizations, directly between our towns and important cultural, artistic and other institutions. What is involved is a truly good and all-round cooperation."

Comrade Planinc had this to say about the course and results of her visit in Czechoslovakia and in particular about her talks with Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister;

"The talks were held in the spirit of friendly cooperation which has endured over a period of many years, and I can say that the main conclusion of our talks was that we have to make an effort to develop these relations and intensify them further in all areas of political cooperation as well as in the economic and cultural spheres. There still exist in all these areas a great deal of room to enable us to elevate this cooperation to a still higher level. Cooperation in the economic sphere concerns in particular the development of coordination, specialization, our joint organized actions in other areas of the world and for us to assist such development.

Milka Planinc declared the following about the further development of all-round cooperation between the CSSR and the SFRY in the coming period:

"There truly exist many common interests, many contacts whose content we can develop and deepen even further. This can be beneficial cooperation, and I believe that my visit and in particular my talks with Premier Lubomir Strougal can contribute and, indeed, will contribute to acquiring a better knowledge of our mutual possibilities. It is now up to our colleagues, in particular in the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Committe for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation to intensify this cooperation still further and to do everything possible to ensure that such a good intention between our two countries continues to assert itself."

Talks Conclude 12 Nov

LD122112 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Talks between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Milka Planinc, chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council ended this afternoon in the Hrzan Palace in Prague. A communique was adopted summarizing the results of the visit and the main guidelines for further all-round development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

VARGA ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK PLAN, PRODUCTION

AU111305 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Julius Varga, head of the CPCZ Central Committee Agricultural, Food Industry, Forest and Water Economy Department: "The Results and Forthcoming Tasks of Agriculture"]

[Summary] Despite the farmers' great efforts, our agriculture has not succeeded in fulfilling all the targets set for this year, especially in plant production. Nevertheless, the results of plant production are much better than last year and exceed the average results of the sixth quinquennium.

"An especially sore point is the fact that the planned yields of grain were not reached. Grain production will be 7 percent short of the plan. In addition to adverse weather conditions, the reason must be sought in the fact that the agricultural enterprises failed to ensure the planned grain acreage. The area under cultivation with grain was 94,000 hectares smaller than planned and 24,000 hectares smaller than in 1981. The harvest naturally fully covers the requirement for the population -- the grain for bread even is of top quality. Equally good is the quality of grain for sowing. On the other hand, there will be a shortage of grain for livestock production.

"As a consequence of poor hibernation, very bad results were achieved in rape growing. The procurement plan was fulfilled less than 80 percent. The results of the potato harvest are not as good as expected. The plan will be fulfilled 95 percent. On the other hand, extraordinarily good results were scored in cultivating maize for silaging in green fodder, which made up for the shortfall in the harvest of other fodder crops, especially clover. Thanks to this, there is a very good situation in ensuring bulk fodder.

"Generally good results will be achieved in the cultivation of sugar beets. According to estimates of 15 September, the harvest will be 700,000 tons higher than last year and will come close to the plan; and -- which is particularly important -- even the sugar content has been relatively good so far. This year's weather was very favorable for the cultivation of most kinds of vegetables, especially those needing warm weather, and for the production of fruit. As is known, during the main season we had problems with marketing and processing cucumbers, green peppers and tomatoes. Now there is a complicated situation in utilizing the apple harvest, which is estimated at 380,000 tons, which more than doubles last year's harvest.

"As regards livestock production, the planned production for the market is being fulfilled on the whole successfully. As of 20 October, the procurement of animals for slaughter was fulfilled 101.7 percent, which means that 19,276 tons were delivered over and above the plan. The egg procurement was fulfilled 101 percent, with 20 million eggs delivered over and above the plan. The procurement of poultry was 0.7 and the procurement of milk 1.4 percent short of the plan. Judging from the latest development, it is assumed that the planned procurement for the whole year will be fulfilled with the exception of milk, with respect to which we expect a 98.5 percent fulfillment.

Less favorable, however, is the fulfillment of the production indices. Above all, we are not succeeding in attaining the planned weight increments of cattle. In the first half of the year the weight increments per head and day averaged only 0.62 kg, which was less than in 1981.

"The market production of animals for slaughter was secured, in part, at the expense of stocks. This is testified to be the declining average weight of cattle and pigs at the time of slaughter. It is undeniably a consequence of the weakened fodder base, of the extremely unfavorable results in plant production last year. It was not possible to fully compensate the shortage of grain by imports. It is true that the strictly economical use of grain contributed to considerable savings -- in proportion to the volume of livestock production, the consumption of grain dropped by 234,000 tons -- but this found its expression in the declining intensity of livestock production."

The approach of agriculture and the food industry to the key task of our economy -- raising thrift and efficiency -- can be assessed positively. In the first 9 months of the year they consumed 14.8 percent of diesel oil less than in the same period last year. Agricultural enterprises also handled herbicides, pesticides and industrial fertilizer more economically than in the past. To tap the farms' own resources and increase the use of manure, Kcs190 million will be spent this year on facilities for this purpose. Nonetheless, the approach and the results of the employees of the agriculture-food industry complex also show that many untapped potentials still exist for raising agricultural and food production and our self-reliance in foodstuffs and without any great investments.

In 1983, as heretofore, the basic task of our agriculture will be to give priority to the development of plant production and to reduce to the minimum the need to import grain, oil-bearing crops and other products, while creating conditions for increasing the export of traditional commodities. The solution of the grain problem remains the key task. This means not only ensuring the production of 11 million tons of grain but also replacing its use in livestock production with bulk fodder, potatoes and fodder beets.

Next spring, it will be desirable to expand the acreage of maize for grain and of perennial fodder crops, especially clover. The results of the last 2 years show that the problem is no longer the volume of bulk fodder production but its quality. The farmers will also have to seriously ponder the losses occuring during harvesting and conserving fodder crops. However, they will require the help of engineering, which should supply adequate machinery, and of the chemical industry.

The key task in livestock production will be to give priority to the development of cattle breeding. Good prerequisites exist for this because the number of head of cattle on 30 September was 40,000 higher than at the beginning of the year, despite increased meat procurement, and because the reserves of bulk fodder for the winter are 10 percent higher than planned.

"As a result of the lower-than-planned grain harvest, the situation in concentrated feed is more difficult. The entire expected grain production shortfall will be fully reflected in ensuring the needs of livestock production. Even though extraordinary measures are being taken to reinforce the fodder resources from federal funds, a more economical use of grain must be the main path of dealing with the shortage."

In 1983 the food industry's gross production should be 2.8 percent higher than the planned 1982 production. The fulfillment of this plan will depend primarily on the results of agricultural production.

"Like this year, next year as well we will have to use all material and technical resources economically, especially those we have to import. This applies, in particular, to fuels and energy. The draft plan envisages a further reduction of the consumption limits set for the agricultural and food sector, especially as regards diesel and heating oil. Likewise, it will not be possible to fully meet the demand for agrochemicals, and the directive for the plan also envisages stagnation in the deliveries of industrial fertilizers. As regards the food industry, aside from some imported raw materials and ingredients, as matters stand now there will also continue to be a shortage of wrapping materials."

The exacting conditions under which the agriculture-food industry complex will have to implement next year's plan require improved management. "The basic step in this direction was the introduction of the improved system of planned management on 1 January 1981 in the food industry and at the beginning of this year in agriculture. The impact of the new system cannot yet be fully assessed -- especially in agriculture; the system will not, for example, fully influence the drafting of the plan -- it is already possible to note that its principles have proved to be right. However, to raise the effectiveness of the system's impact it will be necessary, especially in agriculture, in harmony with the area dislocation of its production [v souladu s jeho plosnym rozmistenim vyroby], to bring the system's planning principles and its economic instruments down to the enterprise level and to detail them for individual production facilities and workplaces, in which we have not fully succeeded so far.

"It is also necessary to make a far more flexible use of the new possibilities in the area of the employees' remuneration and material interest. The ministries and agricultural administrations, too, must render greater assistance in this respect. It is becoming apparent that many functionaries of cooperative and state farms do not fully understand this part of the system. The methods and forms of organizational and management work, especially of the agricultural administrations, must also become subordinated to the new requirements."

To fulfill the tasks of the 1983 plan, it will be necessary to reinforce the party's influence in agriculture. This means making party members personally accountable for their results and deepening the party's right of control. It also means improving the primary party organizations' work.

LENART, COLOTKA ATTEND BRIDGE CEREMONY

LD152350 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2130 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, premier of the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, were present when the last screws were tightened today linking the two halves of the steel structure of the main part of the road-rail bridge in Bratislava.

At a workers' aktiv of the builders of this two-level bridge, the third bridge in the capital of Slovakia, the progress of construction so far was assessed. This bridge, which is to be completely finished in 1985, will be partially opened to traffic by the end of next year.

GDR, USSR SUBMIT UN INITIATIVE ON DISARMAMENT

LD161016 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 16 Nov 82

[TExt] Yesterday the Soviet Union and the GDR submitted a joint initiative in the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly for the reduction of nuclear weapons arsenals. They proposed to the plenary session that the Geneva Disarmament Committee be called upon to begin immediately with the relevant negotiations. It is necessary to make progress in the reduction and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons in order to prevent a nuclear war. According to the Soviet Union and the GDR special responsibility is borne here by states in possession of the largest stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

DELEGATION RETURNS TO BERLIN FROM MOSCOW

LD151726 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Nov (ADN) -- After their participation in the funeral ceremony for Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow, the GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, returned to Berlin on Monday afternoon. They were welcomed at Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport by members of the party and state leadership.

WORKERS, MILITARY MARK BREZHNEV MEMORY

LD151834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1255 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 15 Nov (ADN) -- Since the morning hours of state mourning in the GDR, more GDR citizens have been expressing their deep sympathy at the Soviet Embassy in Berlin.

Workers from numerous factories have expressed their condolences at the Consulate General in Leipzig. Workers of Karl-Marx-Stadt held meetings in tribute to Leonid Brezhnev. In all troop units of the National People's Army and of the GDR Frontier Troops, solemn musters and meetings were held. The Order of the Day from the minister of national defense, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, was read out. He described Leonid Brezhnev as an outstanding communist whose life and struggle were characterized by unshakable loyalty to the cause of Lenin, dedicated work for the victorious advance of socialism and communism, for the reliable protection of the revolutionary achievements. The members of the NVA and GDR Border Troops affirmed their determination to do their utmost, alongside their Soviet brothers-in-arms, to protect socialism and secure peace.

'CRYSTAL NIGHT' ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES HELD

Message Sent to Jewish Leader

AU101246 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the anti-Semitic pogrom that was staged by the German fascists with an unprecedented brutality and that is known in history under the cynical name "Reichskristallnacht" Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, conveyed a message to Helmut Aris, president of the Association of Jewish Congregations in the GDR. The message states: In commemoration of the victims and the inexpressible sorrow of Jewish people I may assure you again that the GDR Government is unshakably committed to its humanistic and antifascist principles which once and for all exclude any form of spreading racism and imperialist contempt of mankind.

I feel myself linked with you and all members of the Jewish congregations in the certainty that our joint active work for strengthening our socialist society is at the same time work for the peace of our children and grandchildren, for their future in a world of equal respect, humanity and safety. Especially in our days in which we follow with concern the peace-endangering developments and newly fanned imperialist conflicts, our joint efforts are to be multiplied for the sake of life and peace.

Victims Honored

AU131247 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Nov 82 pp 1-2

[ADN report on wreath-laying ceremonies in honor of victims of 'Crystal Night' pogrom in the GDR]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday the Jewish congregations in the GDR commemorated the 6 million Jews who became victims of fascism and war. Together with representatives of the state and social organizations, they laid flowers and wreaths at memorial places, former synagogues and Jewish cemeteries on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the fascist anti-Semitic pogrom of 9-10 November 1938.

In Dresden Helmut Aris, president of the Association of Jewish Congregations in the GDR, and representatives of the bezirk council and the city council honored the Jewish victims of the fascist terror at a Stela where the synagogue of the Jewish Community was until the night of that pogrom.

In an interview with GDR television, Helmut Aris declared that the cruelty of that night must never again be repeated. "For this reason we have joined the millions of people who are against rearmament, against the nuclear threat. We believe that wars are started by people, but can also be prevented by people." Helmut Aris expressed the hope that war would never destroy mankind. "We wish all peoples peace, so that they can build their lives and states in quiet."

Flowers were also laid in Dresden at the former place of a Jewish old people's home where the inhabitants were deported to Theresienstadt in 1942.

In Leipzig members of the Israeli community together with representatives of the state laid flowers at the memorial stone in the Gottschedstrasse. It has the inscription "In honorable remembrance of the 14,000 Jewish citizens of Leipzig who fell victim to the fascist terror."

The citizens of Halle together with members of the Jewish congregation, representatives of state and social institutions as well as church and religious communities commemorated the victims with wreaths and flower bouquets at the site of the former synagogue. In front of the former synagogue the inhabitants of Groebzig, Koethen Kreis, honored with a flower arrangement the memory of the 56 Jewish citizens who were deported and murdered during the time of fascism.

At the Israeli cemetery in Magdeburg members of the synagogue community and the Evangelical Church laid wreaths. In the afternoon the first visitors came to see the photo exhibition "Jews As Neighbors" that was jointly organized by the Jewish community and the Evangelical Church in the Magdeburg Cathedral.

NEPSZABADSAG ON LIFTING PIPELINE SANCTIONS

LD161156 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 16 (MTI) -- "The chief reason of removing the sanctions is that they have failed to achieve the end their authors were hoping for. [Word indistinct] series of official American evaluations and forecasts revealed over the past weeks that the Soviet Union suffered no major damage and not even the schedule of works had to be modified," writes the Washington correspondent of NEPSZABADSAG apropos of lifting the pipeline embargo, in the Tuesday issue of the daily.

The correspondent learned from officials of the U.S. department of trade that the losses of American companies stemming from orders lost to the embargo amount to 2,200 million dollars and trade unions estimate that some ten thousand people lost their jobs as a consequence. And the extension of the sanctions hit hard several West European companies.

"The measures -- indefensible by international law and taken without consulting the allies -- have cast a shadow on the relationships of Washington with Paris, Rome, London and Bonn. Those factors of the American Administration that consider it an essential thing to strengthen the Western alliance system, have realized that they have missed their target and the sanctions are untenable.

"The administration has done its best to press its allies for concrete obligations concerning the restriction of economic relations in return for removing the sanctions. The recent French statement makes it clear that Paris has made no concessions and will not join such a bargain. The stands of other Western caoitals too reveal that the allies have taken obligation rather to study such move than to take concrete steps," the correspondent writes.

"In light of the above the "genuine inter-alliance agreement" which Reagan referred to when removing the sanctions is rather a dangerous American plan for future restriction of relations than a common Western action program of the present."

UN, ENVOY SUBMIT DISARMAMENT MOTION

LD161208 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] New York, November 16 (MTI) -- On behalf of 17 socialist and non-aligned countries Hungarian Ambassador Dr Imre Komives put forward a motion at the Monday session of committee No. 1 dealing with political and security matters of the UN General Assembly. He demanded that no nuclear weapons be deployed on the territory of such states where there are no such weapons at present.

The General Assembly adopted a motion to the same effect yet in 1978 requesting the nuclear powers to comply, but the recommendation has not so far had legal power.

The new motion calls on the Geneva disarmament committee to immediately begin negotiations on the elaboration of an agreement to deploy nuclear weapons on the territory of states where no such weapons are to be found at present and refrain from any act aimed at deploying nuclear weapons on the territory of states where no such weapons are to be found at present and refrain from any act aimed at deploying nuclear weapons on the territory of other states. The motion furthermore calls on the nuclear powers not to sophisticate nuclear weapons deployed on the territory of other states. The draft resolution finally pronounces that the question must be put on the provisional agenda of the 38th General Assembly.

KADAR, LONSONCZI LEAVES MOSCOW FOR HOME

LD161150 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi have left Moscow for home. The first secretary of the Central Committee and the president of the Presidential Council took part in the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev. The Hungarian leaders were seen off at Moscow Kiev station by Politburo member Mikhail Gorbachev and Deputy Premier Leonid Smirnov.

DAILY PUBLISHES CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO USSR

AU151524 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Nov 82 p 1

["Message of Condolence on the Occasion of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's Passing"]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Moscow:

The MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic have learned with profound shock of the demise of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and convey their sincere condolences and sympathy to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, the communists of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people and share their profound bereavement.

The Hungarian communists and Hungarian people knew well and loved and respected Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding son of the country and people that have carried the Great October Socialist Revolution to victory, were the first in the world to build a socialist society and liberated our country, thereby opening the path of social ascendancy to our people. We are mourning a great Soviet statesman who was a dauntless supporter and unflagging champion of the cause of world peace and detente who, at the head of Lenin's party, consistently worked for cooperation among the socialist parties, collaboration among the parties of the international communist and workers movement and the rallying of the world progressive and peace-loving forces. We are mourning a true friend who strived to strengthen and intensify Hungarian-Soviet friendship in all his activities.

On the occasion of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's passing, as well as during the difficult hours caused by the loss of that eminent statesman and outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, we assure the CPSU Central Committee that in the future, as before, the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people will struggle together, shoulder-to-shoulder, with the Soveit communists and the Soviet people for the peace and mankind, the cause of social progress and the fraternity of the peoples building socialism, for all the noble objectives for which Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev devoted his entire life.

Budapest, 11 November 1982

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON BREZHNEV'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD160950 Budapest MTI in English 0618 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 16 (MTI) -- The leading article in Tuesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP writes: "The life work must be immense for immediately after the end of the career it became clear: the man who left us created something complete and extraordinary. The man who was laid to last repose on Tuesday [as received] was an extraordinary personality. His departure is a grave loss. However, his legacy is complete and lasting.

"Before the 1970s -- years referred to as the decade of detente -- Leonid Brezhnev met in Moscow Charles de Gaulle a forerunner of reason and reality. Leonid Brezhnev and Willy Brandt were active in gradually solving one of post-war Europe's most painful problems: the German question. Leonid Brezhnev represented the Soviet Union in talks with successive presidents of the United States to lay down the fundamental principles of the relation of the two great powers most responsible for the fate of the world and to achieve progress in limiting the strategic arms systems. Leonid Brezhnev's personal efforts were major contribution to the signing of the Helsinki agreement, which was created to guarantee peace and security in Europe.

"Paying tribute to the late general secretary, natural is the question: What next? The resolutions passed at the special session of the CPSU CC and the speeches of the new general secretary, Yuriy Andropov, unequivocally indicate that the Soviet Union's [word indistinct] foreign policy will be continued unbroken. The desire to carry on that foreign policy follows from the fact that the Soviet peace policy is principled. What is more, that is the only way of further enriching Leonid Brezhnev life work."

KOROM-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR GDR 15 NOVEMBER

LD151854 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 15 (MTI) -- Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left Monday for the German Democratic Republic on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. His party includes Jeno Kovacs, deputy head of the Administrative Department of the Central Committee and Sandor Peisch, co-worker of the Central Committee.

WALESA GIVES GDANSK PRESS CONFERENCE 15 NOV

NC172137 Paris AFP in English 2130 GMT 15 Nov 82

[By Maryan Kafarski]

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Nov 15 (AFP) -- After 11 months of detention under martial law, Polish union leader Lech Walesa has remained faithful to the spirit of the banned Solidarity union and the 1980 Gdansk Accords but cautioned that there are limits not to be passed in "socialist" Poland. These statements emerged during a press conference Mr Walesa gave at his apartment in the seaside Zaspa neighborhood here today before some 100 foreign journalists. The union leader, who returned to his wife and seven children the night before, repeated several times that the "spirit of Solidarity is invincible". He also stressed that his isolation has not lessened his commitment to the Gdansk Accords that won democratic reforms for workers following a tense summer of labor strife.

The Solidarity leader, who had added some weight but lost none of his former vitality, vigorously emphasized that he had "signed no declarations, made no agreements and promised nothing" during his internment. But seated on a coach under a portrait of Pope John Paul II with an arm around one of his children, he expressed a sense of moderation and compromise in view of the current situation in Poland. "I do not want to beat down, overthrow or demolish anything", he said. "I want to build (life in Poland) by peaceful means," given the possible options in a socialist country, he told the journalists.

Mr Walesa was also cautious on the subject of Solidarity's underground leadership. "I can say nothing for the moment because I have been cut off from the news," he said when asked if he had any message for them. "I must look at the situation more closely". The union leader, however, said he was ready to "fight by peaceful means" for the liberation of all people still detained and sentenced under martial law. "I cry for them," he said, adding that he felt it was possible to reach an understanding with authorities on this subject.

When asked about the new unions the government is trying to set up apparently without much success to replace Solidarity and other former unions, Mr Walesa offered neither condemnation nor justification. Instead, he pointed out that the Gdansk Accords called for "union pluralism" and said he had not given up the idea of Solidarity. He added that he had "considered other conceptions" of unions during his detention, but did not elaborate.

Mr Walesa, who was freed from detention in Arlamowo in southern Poland, said he had been "surprised" by his release because of a "harsh" and "rambling" conversation he had there the day before with Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak. He said he expected, rather, to be transferred back to the reputedly strict Bialoleka Prison near Warsaw where Solidarity's main leaders are being held. He refused, without explanation, to specify when he was released from the government hunting lodge at Arlamowo but said he was taken to the Warsaw suburb of Otwock yesterday, where he had spent the first six months of his detention, and then to police headquarters for a three-and-a-half hour lecture on the penal code and state of siege legislation. The government had announced his release on Saturday but until last night his whereabouts were not known.

The union leader said he was optimistic about Poland's future and "firmly believed that everything will work out". When asked about his own plans, he was vague and said he had no precise ideas. But his wife, Danuta, interrupted, saying: "Lech will be taking care of his children".

More on Homecoming, Conference

AU152012 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1845 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Television Service in German at 1845 GMT carries a less than 2-minute film clip taken by the West German ARD television network showing Solidarity leader Lech Walesa returning to his Gdansk home "at 2215 [2115 GMT] on Monday." The camera shows people surrounding Walesa as he gets out of his car and slowly makes his way through the crowd to his apartment.

When Walesa finally reaches his apartment, he appears briefly at a window addressing the crowd. According to the German superimposed translation of his comments, Walesa says: "There is no power that can divide us. In difficult times, too, I will try to assume responsibilities."

At this point, several still shots of Walesa embracing his wife and children are shown before the ARD program switches to less than 2 minutes of excerpts from a press conference Walesa gives today to a crowd of Western correspondents in his home. A priest is seen sitting on a sofa with Walesa. The question and answers are in Polish with a superimposed translation:

[Question] "Do you regard yourself as a private person of a leader of Solidarity with a political role?

[Answer] "I regard myself as a person loyal to the goals of August 1980. In the coming days, in addition to playing with children, I can do some thinking. And since I trust you and like you, I have met with you first. Otherwise, I cannot say anything intelligent since I don't know the situation.

[Question] "What use do you see in talks with the government?

[Answer] "I have no proposals. You know that I have never spoken in the conditional form [moeglichkeitsform]. I am Walesa and will do what is possible, true to the ideals of August.

[Question] "When will you meet with General Jaruzelski?

[Answer] "I am ready.

[Question] "Will you undertake action to release the internees?

[Answer] "They are all very near to me and I will do everything to meet them in my apartment once again over a cup of tea."

CSCE SPOKESMAN CITED ON END TO MARTIAL LAW

LD121516 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] A spokesman for the Polish delegation at the Madrid CSCE session has said that martial law will be lifted by the Warsaw military regime before the coming Christmas holiday. The same spokesman confirmed that Lech Walesa will be released next week. This announcement about normalization in Poland comes after Brezhnev's death and at a time when the Polish question is blocking debates at the Madrid conference.

The International Labor Organization is drawing up a new report on the situation in Poland.

SOLIDARITY ORGANIZER ON POSSIBLE VIOLENCE

PM151433 Paris LE MATIN in French 11 Nov 82 p 10

[Interview with unnamed clandestine Solidarity leader by LE MATIN special envoy in Gdansk -- date not specified, first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Mr X, a worker at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk, is one of Solidarity's organizers. On the eve of yesterday's strike, he met with LE MATIN's special envoy, taking great precautions, and explained to him the state of mind prevailing in the shipyards.

LE MATIN: Is there a danger of seeing terrorism develop?

X: People are saying increasingly often that in face of increasingly fierce repression, it will be necessary to find means of answering force with force. But it is necessary to think carefully about that and find methods which will have society's support, to ensure that official propaganda does not discredit them. We have not yet reached the stage of violent demonstrations. But if this repression continues I think there will be desperate acts, some of them very violent.

LE MATIN: Nonetheless you have already been seriously weakened by repression....

X: That is true, links with the national clandestine movement have been partially severed. The clandestine press at the shipyards has been reduced but collections for financial Solidarity are still working very well. Our organization is changing; it is forming small, secure, less vulnerable groups.

The people here are much more intelligent than official propaganda thinks. I can state that the Poles do not want the "accord" to which the regime's press refers. It is the government that is dreaming of that because it is afraid. At present we are in a transition period, seeking a new strategy but we feel strong because we know very well that this situation cannot last. Despite the limits imposed on us by the international situation we know that the government has even less room to maneuver. We will be able to wait.

FRASYNIUK TRIAL BEGINS IN WROCLAW 15 NOV

LD151800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] At Wroclaw Voidvodship Court the trial of Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, former chairman of the Lower Silesia NSZZ Solidarity Regional Board, who is accused under article 46 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the decree of martial law with pursuing trade union activity, and with organizing and directing illegal strike and protest actions, began today. Wladyslaw Frasyniuk was detained on 5 October in Wroclaw. The case is being examined under summary procedure.

SOLIDARITY FIGURE PUT IN MENTAL HOSPITAL

PM151533 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Nov 82 p 1

["Own correspondent" dispatch: "Solidarity Woman 'in mental home'"]

[Text] Malmo -- Miss Anna Walentynowycz, the woman crane-driver whose expulsion from the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk started the Solidarity unrest in Polant two years ago, has been put into a mental hospital, according to a Solidarity spokesman in southern Sweden.

According to the spokesman, quoting reliable sources in Warsaw and Gdansk, Miss Walentynowycz was moved to hospital from the Rakowieska Prison in Warsaw where she has been held since August.

"It would appear that she refused to co-operate with the authorities whilst she was in the prison and went on hunger strike. The authorities, claiming she was out of balance, then moved her into a mental hospital," said Mr Josef Lebenbaum, Solidarity's Scandinavian spokesman.

TWO SENTENCED FOR 13 OCTOBER DISTURBANCES

LD101618 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] The voivodship court in Katowice has sentenced under summary procedure two particularly active participants in the street disturbances on 13 October this year in Dabrowa Gornicza. They are: Jerzy Szymoniak and (Andrzej Komoniewski). The two accused have been sentenced by the court to 3 years imprisonment and deprivation of civil rights for 2 years. The verdict is not subject to appeal.

KISZCZAK SUGGESTS LIFTING CLUBS' RESTRICTIONS

LD151444 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT Nov 82

[Text] Minister of Internal Affairs Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak today addressed a motion to the voivodas on making a decision concerning lifting the suspension of activity of six or more of the Catholic intelligentsia's clubs.

TRYBUNA LUDU REVIEWS EVENTS, OUTCOME OF 10 NOV

AU151328 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDY in Polish 11 Nov p 3

[Jerzy Bielecki commentary: "That Day Has Not Delayed the Removal of Crisis"]

[Text] It was going to be a "day of general strike" and a day on which the antinational underground wanted to prove that it represents an important section of our society. On that day the May and August scenarious of street demonstrations were going to be expanded and supplemented by a strike of workers for several hours.

The reports from TRYBUNA LUDU correspondents and from PAP indicate that, despite the intentions of the opposition and despite an extensive campaign of leaflets and noisy calls for strikes -- the Western radio stations beaming in Polish were especially proficient in this -- the workers class chose peace and normal daily work.

This worthy civil attitude deserves special emphasis in view of the fact that we still have innumerable reasons to be discontented, that it is difficult to overcome the bunched-up difficulties and that no one is promising that the hardships of life will disappear tomorrow.

What was the reason then that the working people displayed such maturity and rejected provocations? Why was it that our people, who are certainly divided, some of them even refusing to fully accept the decisions of the power apparatus, did not succumb to the whispers of the underground?

It seems that we should look for answers in our experiences of the past few years. Our memory is not deceptive enough for us to forget the nature of the terror of last year's strikes. We have not forgotten the Lubogora, Tarnobrzeg, Zyrardow and hundreds of minor and major warning and protest strikes, which were often proclaimed without any reason. We are still harvesting the yields of chaos and disorganization caused by these strikes. We have to overcome our crisis, but we are finding it difficult to do so because of these strikes.

Bearing in mind what had happened, our people went to work because they need their work to make their living. After all, they themselves experienced the bitter taste of anarchy in our economy. They also know that strikes are not the road to overcome the crisis.

But this is only part of the issue. Our people do not like to be told what to do. They do not like others to think and to do things for them. They do not like to be told how to behave.

No doubt those were the reasons that 10 November was to some extent an answer to those "friends" in the West who, their mouths full of slogans of freedom, democracy, to sovereignty and equality, continue to "punish" Poland in an exemplary way because it governs itself by itself, because it wants to follow its own road -- the road to socialism -- and because it has refused to have its state and system dismantled.

Those gentlemen in emigration who are specialists in subversion will certainly never desist from their activities. They will certainly look for new pretexts and suitable days. However, should they not regard yesterday -- 10 November -- as an opportunity for reflecting if not for regaining their senses?

We cannot ignore the third reason for our people's behavior: The consistent actions of our power apparatus. That which was recorded in the program of the ninth party congress 16 months ago is being implemented in spite of difficulties and obstacles.

This is so both in economic and sociopolitical affairs. This is equally so in the case of the economic reform, the progressive democratization of life and the implementation of the principle of socialist democracy. The observance of the spirit and idea of the accords reached in August 1980 and the guaranteeing of the independence and self-goverment of trade unions by the Sejm law are a manifestation of this consistency.

This is also how we should view the government's resolution to use all political means to normalize life in the country and to rapidly overcome the crisis and, if necessary, to decisively apply the suitable means to protect calm, the state's security and undisturbed work.

As is its habit, the antinational underground resorted in various places to street demonstrations, which, ironically, were extensively publicized as "peaceful." These demonstrations were to be used as a reserve weapon in case the strikes proved to be a failure. As is usual in such cases, attempts were made to manipulate young people, who are the most susceptible to misleading slogans. However, these attempts also proved a dud because the opposition's social base is much too small. However, even small groups are able to cause losses and to provoke painful and unnecessary clashes.

It is a proved fact that it is only one step from anarchy to terrorism. That is why we are especially indignant at the reports that the underground made attempts at sabotage, which is a specific form of destructive action.

Bus tires were slashed in one place and in other places attempts were made to put power-supply installations out of action and to damage locks. Well, those who are drowning grab at any straws. The antisocialist groups want to compensate by such actions their shrinking popularity and the lack of social response to their activities. The buses in question were not just any buses: They belonged to the state motor transportation. The power-supply installations were not a source of power for the regime television: They supplied power to production shops. The locks in question were the locks of ordinary shops. It was all over common, social property!

Another difficult day is over. Manipulating emotions, the opposition, which is inspired and supported by the West, has not given up various attempts at confrontation. However, we will continue to build through our daily work an extensive front of the Polish people's agreement, despite the opposition's intentions and in the interest of Poland.

URBAN QUESTIONED BY FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

AU151243 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Nov 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Unfulfilled Expectations of Political Underground -- Conference for Foreign Journalists"]

[Text] Fulfilling the wishes of foreign journalists, Jerzy Urban, who is a spokesman for the government, gave a press conference in the INTERPRESS press center. The journalists were told of the working people's response to the underground's calls for a general strike and street demonstrations. Actually they were told of the fiasco of the intentions of those who sow unrest in Poland.

J. Urban recalled that the underground activists had first called for a 4-hour and then for an 8-hour general strike and for street demonstrations. He stressed that the calls were cited over 100 times by the foreign radio stations beaming in Polish, which gave information on exact scenarios with dates and hours. In addition, an intensive leaflet distribution took place in Poland. This action was particularly intensified the last few days before 10 November.

The results of the extensively planned actions proved minimal. The most important result is the fact that normal, intensive work continued throughout the country, J. Urban said. The consumption of energy on 10 November was larger than on other days, which is the most objective criterion of the intensity of production and work. The absence of strikes was not caused by intimidation or repression because such methods will never force people to do effective, normal work. As you can see, the workers class and the working people decidedly rejected the call for a general strike.

J. Urban said that production had been disrupted only in a number of small and second- and third-rate enterprises and that few people participated in such actions. Determined persuasion was responsible for the fact that the interruptions in work continued for a relatively brief time. Work along the seaboard and in Silesia was calm. J. Urban cited the names of a number of enterprises in which attempts had been made to disrupt production. In many cases downtime was exacted by force by underground activists, who used various forms of pressure and of disrupting production, including even sabotage. These were desperate attempts.

Attempts were made in the afternoon of 10 November to organize street demonstrations in Warsaw, Wroclaw and Krakow, but they failed and their range was small. Attempts to organize student demonstrations were made in a number of academic centers, but large numbers of students did not take any interest in them.

J. Urban also denied the rumor circulated by some press agencies that some 50,000 people had demonstrated in Rzeszow. On 10 November many faithful attended a procession with the Czestochowa image of St. Mary.

Summing up the incidents of 10 November, it can be said that the working people of Poland want calm and the abolition of martial law at the earliest date, J. Urban said. This wish determines and will determine the situation in Poland. However, the activities of the underground will have no influence on the develoment of events. To us the breakdown in attempts to organize a general strike means that the Polish cause has scored a large success, J. Urban stressed.

He then answered questions from journalists. One of them concerned the abolition of martial law against the background of the breakdown of the underground plans. J. Urban said that the balance sheet of 10 November no doubt favored such an abolition and expressed the hope that, in line with Premier Jaruzelski's announcement in the Sejm, it will be possible to abolish martial law by the end of 1982 if social and economic conditions continue to be favorable.

Answering another question, J. Urban stressed once again that the power apparatus had evaluated the course of 10 November as a total defeat of the plans and hopes of the political underground and its foreign employers. This has created good hopes for the future and makes it possible to expect that our adversaries will not be able to destabilize Poland.

The journalists also asked for the confirmation or denial of the rumor that Zbigniew Bujak had voluntarily reported to the militia. The answer was: He did not report, but we are waiting for him. This answer caused a burst of laughter from the foreign journalists at the conference.

ZSL COMMUNIQUE ON CHURCH-STATE DIALOGUE, STRIKES

LD10000 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 9 Nov -- The Presidium of the United Peasant Party ZSL CC today examined Poland's current socio-political situation and conclusions stemming from it for the activity of the ZSL links and authorities. Participants in the meeting said that this situation was marked by the increasingly broad striving of society for normalization of life and domestic peace. An important role in this process is played by dialogue between the state and the church.

"The communique of yesterday's meeting of Prime Minister Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski with Poland's Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp testifies to the fact that it is possible to reach agreement on questions of greater signifance for Poland. Of great importance the joint appeal of the premier and the primate for calm and creative work for the country is a very important development. The process of normalization is not fostered by irresponsible calls for staging demonstrations and strikes issued by the home political underground and foreign centres of ideological subversion", the ZSL authorities said.

Being guided by concern for the destiny of the state and for getting Poland out of the deep crisis, the Presidium of the ZSL CC appeals to patriotic responsibility of the Poles, voicing its conviction that reason will prevail over tempers, resentment and misunderstandings, and that conditions will be created for lifting martial law.

DAILY COMMENTS ON ACCOUNTABILITY CAMPAIGNS

AU151224 Warsaw TRYBUNU LUDU in Polish 12 Nov 82 p 5

[Anna Pawlowska commentary: "In Our Own Class, Among Working People"]

[Text] We are going through a period in which people's intentions are being checked with rare scrupulousness. The intentions of the authorities and of social groups, as well as mental orientation, even that of individuals, are being checked. The intentions of the party -- of the party as a whole, of its organizations and cells and also of its people are also being checked. This is a severe test, but a fair one.

The acountability campaign in factory party organizations is a review of the state of affairs and of the distribution of forces -- the first general and penetrating review of this kind since the ninth congress.

The party is carrying out this campaign in accordance with congress criteria; thus, it is analyzing above all the internal cohesion of its ranks and the reality and permanence of its ties with the remainders of the work forces.

It is still rather early to draw any concise conclusions. Yet certain truths are emerging, chief of which is the fact that the more successful a party organization has been in regaining its own ideological identity, the deeper and more evident are its ties with workers. For life has revealed the existence of negative tendencies, current among some people 1 and 2 years ago, according to which ideological and organizational "softness" was meant to be a gangway for reaching working people.

But this gangway, important not only for the party itself but for the life of the entire country, rests on completely different supports. The party's clear and firm stance in important matters, matters which are discussed, which arouse anxiety or the opposite and which beset people every day, is gaining respect and, among quite a broad segment of people, confidence as well. Respect and confidence grow whenever the party takes pains to introduce its stance to factory practice and to change and ennoble it -- without fear of offending the economic administration or groups of fellow workers beset by emotions.

There is no factory in Poland today where work is easy and there is no working team that has an easy life. If I say that it is also the party's duty to make work somewhat easier, I may be accused of simplifying matters, confusing the duties of the party and the administration and so on. Nevertheless, I do not think there is any other road which really leads to people.

The 10th Central Committee plenum, which discussed economic problems, drew up practical concepts for the participation of party organizations and cells in stimulating economic development in a way necessary to implement the social goals of party policy. The period of time when there were no self-management bodies and trade unions brought party organizations closer to everyday life in factories and closer to the basic problems of life encountered by workers. The continuing political battle and the aggressive propaganda of the opponent at home and abroad are making these organizations permanently alert and forcing them to discuss and argue matters and to convince people about them.

It would, of course, be a gross exaggeration to say that all the party's factory bodies are already becoming as active as possibilities and needs allow, but not all circumstances permit such a development. What is important, however, is that this great turnaround has been made in the party, and it has been made consciously: a turn away from internal seclusion and toward the work forces, the workers' class and working people. Today, when the accountability campaign is encouraging thought on how the letter and spirit of the ninth congress is being implemented, this turnaround is perhaps the most comforting entry on the balance sheet.

It is most difficult to measure the effects of influence on people's consciousness. Nobody is able to measure the influence of party activity with laboratory precision, although, despite all the frustration, there is less mutual reluctance, lack of confidence and intolerance among people in Poland today than there was a year ago, and despite the unresolved difficulties, there is more conviction that we will manage to overcome the economic crisis. Nor will anyone calculate exactly how great was the influence of the party, its people and aktivs on the fact that 10 November did not become yet another day of political confrontation with unforseeable consequences. Besides, there is no need to measure this. It is enough to know that we as a party are present and active in the right place -- among our own class, among the work forces of industry, among working people.

PAP REPORTS ECONOMIC REFORM CORRECTIONS

AU122111 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Draft Corrections to Economic Reform"]

[Text] It will soon be a year since we began to implement the most comprehensive and profound economic reform in the postwar period. As the 10th Central Committee plenum noted, this reform has become an important factor in consolidating the national economy in the past few months and has greatly helped to halt the slumping tendencies in industrial production.

While positively appraising the present results of the reform, we must bear in mind that -- aside from achievements -- some of its solutions have not been verified in practice or have not produced the expected results. Taking into account numerous critical observations, the Bureau of the Government Plenipotentiary for Economic Reform has drawn up a list of crucial draft corrections to the present solutions of the reform. Having been consulted and discussed, these corrections will be implemented as of next year.

The guiding ideal of the proposed corrections is to modify those elements of the reform that have not provided sufficient incentives to increase the production our people need, to rationalize economic management, to boost productivity and to lower prime costs. The proposed systemic corrections are also aimed at preventing enterprises from raising prices without justification, at strengthening the motivational functions of the economic reform and at more closely relating increases in wages to increases in productivity. Generally speaking, the aim of the proposed corrections in the functioning of enterprises is to more vigorously stimulate increased effectiveness of economic management.

Far-reaching corrections have been proposed in the price system. For example, the need has been stressed to extend the regulated prices of basic semifinished goods, which should prevent further price increases by the manufacturers, who often exploit their monopolistic position in the market. Another innovation is that the regulated prices will be fixed by manufacturers after their calculated prices have been accepted by the basic recipients.

The draft corrections include the demand that the state fund of industrial stimulation [fundusz zawodowej aktywizacji] should be preserved. This fund should continue to guarantee a suitable division of the enterprises' incomes into funds for wages and for development. Because of the general criticism leveled at the present solutions concerning the fund, it has been proposed to make crucial changes in the principles of its functioning. In line with the draft corrections, enterprises will be relieved of financing the increases in average wages on account of increased productivity. It has been assumed that it will be possible to increase wages by 0.8 percent for every percentage point of increased productivity, which means that if productivity increases 20 percent, average wages will be increased by 16 percent without charging this increase to the fund of industrial stimulation. The volume of net production would be used to measure productivity. It has also been proposed -- as an alternative solution -- that the index of the increase in the wages that are not covered by the vocational stimulation fund should be fixed instead of average wages. [sentence as published]

The draft corrections also provide for crucial concessions with regard to the present progression of income taxes. It has been assumed that this taxation must not demand more than 75 percent of the general amount of profit. This concession seeks to ease the tax burden of the enterprises that distinguish themselves by their small share of processing costs in the total costs of production.

A category of unjustified costs and losses will also be introduced in line with the taxation law concerning the taxation imposed on the units of the socialized economy. This category will expand the criteria used in calculating income tax.

At the same time, in order not to charge the costs of the unused production equipment to recipients, it has been proposed to ban for a time the deductions on account of the amortization of idle production assets.

Far-reaching corrections have also been proposed in the system of convertible currency deductions. It has been proposed among other things that the free sale of convertible currencies (on a very limited scale) should be allowed on special conditions and by taking bids. The point is to enable the enterprises that turn out goods for the domestic market only to buy the necessary amounts of convertible currencies. Additional costs from the purchase of convertible currencies (above the rate in force) would be charged to the profits and not to the costs of the enterprises.

As for the supplies of materials, it has been proposed to observe the absolute priority of supplies for the lines of production and services such as road and rail transportation; the production of machines, installations and spare parts for farming and the food industry; and the production of basic drugs, of clothing and knitwear for children and youths, of footwear and personal protection devices. About 30 percent of the raw and other materials in short supply have been provided for these sectors of production.

WOJTECKI DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

LD121804 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] At the Ministry of Agriculture building, Minister Jerzy Wojtecki conducted a press conference. At the beginning of the conference Minister Wojtecki informed the assembled journalists that he had recently sent a report on the state of the food economy to the leadership of the government.

Unfortunately, he stated, the data contained in this report are none too optimistic. A bad situation prevails in the procurement of cereals, where until now it has been possible to store only about 2.5 million tons, that is, 50 percent less than planned. The situation is similar with potatoes, of which 1,911,000 tons have been procured so far.

The situation in the procurement of animals is also rather bad, due above all to fodder difficulties. In the near future a decline in the pig and cattle populations may take place which will undoubtedly also have an effect on their procurement. Shortages in animal production will -- as in the case of vegetable production -- be supplemented by purchases from abroad.

The procurement of milk and eggs has also recently decreased. Above all efforts are being made to raise the effectiveness of state farm production, which in the winter period is the main supplier of these items.

At the same time Jerzy Wojtecki stressed that the ministry is making every effort to prevent the lower procurement from being reflected in the market situation. There should not be less items designated for consumption than the ration norms envisage.

Journalists' questions most frequently concerned issues such as the supplying of agriculture with the means of production, the procurement policy and the distribution of machinery and agricultural equipment, seed materials and fertilizers. Much attention was devoted to financial matters. The prices of procurement and the work on reforming the tax system were also mentioned.

Minister Wojtecki stressed that the problems of agriculture were currently meeting with much understanding in governmental circles and that he was not alone in his efforts to improve the situation. At the same time he expressed the opinion that an improvement in the situation -- which to a considerable degree is dependent on the possibilities of buying fodder and the means of production from abroad -- will take place since agriculture will surely be able to count on additional resources in the near future.

Interviewed on Food Supply

LD130028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpts] A press conference was held in the Ministry of Agriculture today. When it ended, (Marek Czasa) asked Minister Jerzy Wojtecki for an interview.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, it emerges from the statistics you presented that the food supply situation is very difficult. In view of this, should one fear a lowering of the norms already allocated?

[Answer] As I said, the supply situation is not easy, but there is no danger of a lowering of the norms, especially of allocations of meat. We, together with the Ministry of Internal Trade and Services, are taking a series of steps to ensure the supply of meat and meat products, in accordance with coupon rationing, up to the end of the coming year. This will not be easy. There will certainly not be all the varieties, and there will continue to be more beef than the consumers would like, since they prefer pork. But the norms will be maintained.

[Question] During the conference you presented statistics showing that there would be more sugar; namely, that we have certain stocks of sugar. Does this mean we will [words indistinct].

[Answer] The sugar campaign is going very well I would say, and we anticipate that more sugar will be produced than was first supposed. However, unfortunately it will be some time before sugar rations are increased, for we have a very large [word indistinct] negative foreign trade balance in the food economy, and we will have to export some of our sugar and buy other goods. For instance, this year there has been a very poor crop of potatoes, which are used for the production of potato flour. It has not been possible to produce sweets. Unfortunately -- it is shameful -- we have to purchase maize meal from abroad in order to make syrup for the production of sweets.

[Question] A great deal was also said of the green light for agriculture. At the moment, what is the state of cooperation with industry?

[Answer] Cooperation between our ministry and the ministries of the machine industry, of metallurgy, and the chemical industry, is going well, but that does not mean we are satisfied with the supplies of the means of production to agriculture by these two ministries, or by the enterprises that are subject to these ministries. Unfortunately, we are not satisfied. If someone were to ask me what the implementation of the decisions in agricultural policy contained in the guidelines of the (party) Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium looks like, then I would have to say things are worst in the supplies of the means of production. But I believe that tomorrow things will be better in this respect. What is being done at the moment to stimulate the production of machinery and fertilizers, and in plant protection indicates this. I am an optimist. [end recording]

SCOUT UNION'S 'STORMY' PLENUM REPORTED

AU121845 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Report signed 'M. RUD.': "Plenum of the Chief Council of the Polish Scout Union"]

[Text] The three matters under discussion during the 2-day plenum of the Chief Council of the Polish Scout Union which ended yesterday were the dissemination of culture in children's and youth circles, the Polish Scout Union's joining of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth and cooperation with other youth organizations.

The first days' discussions were attended by Krystyna Marszalek-Mlynczyk, chairwoman of the Sejm Commission for Culture and Art, Professor Kazimierz Zygulski, minister of culture and art, Andrzej Ornat, minister of youth affairs, as well as Krzysztof Kostyrko, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Culture.

The report of the Chief Council's Presidium, which was presented by Scoutmaster of People's Poland Ryszard Wosinski, head of the Polish Scout Union, stressed that the scout movement should be open to all those who wish to employ their creative and cognitive passions within the Polish Scout Union. This is particularly important today at a time of social crisis in moral and world outlook values and in view of the disintegration of the principles behind social coexistence. Both the report and the ensuing discussion stressed that the past years had led to much carelessness in the sphere of cultural upbringing. These sentiments were reflected in the resolution of the Chief Council.

The council also took a stand on the problems of disseminating culture in children's and youth circles, stating that these matters must become a center of interest for state and political authorities and be reflected in the state's cultural policy.

A stormy discussion was provoked by the Chief Council's proposal that the union join the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth. During the discussion several speakers stressed that membership in the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth should be preceded by bringing the idea behind the movement closer to young people in a practical way. It was also pointed out, however, that instructors are above all educators, which means they should do everything to bring about normal conditions as a basis for this education. The Chief Council adopted a resolution dealing with the Polish Scout Union's participation in the movement of national understanding and rebirth.

The scout movement has always served the Polish state and society; this is one of the thoughts we can see in the resolution and another is that an essential prerequisite of service is agreement with and understanding among fellow Poles, and a social rebirth achieved through respect for diversity and reciprocal tolerance. Many scout instructors began working for the cells of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth soon after hearing the declaration. The Chief Council approves of this fact and encourages the continuation of these activities.

The participants in the plenum devoted much attention to a draft regulation as well as to the essence of the activities of the central commission for joint activity between the socialist unions of Polish youth and their local counterparts. The speakers stated that it is not necessary to create new structures in order to cooperate. Reference was made to the experiences of past years when organizations jointly created federations that, as was stressed, failed to fulfill their role. The Chief Council decided to stop the discussion on joint activity with other unions, adopting instead the resolution which states that natural cooperation between individual cells of youth organizations is more valuable when it is based on common understanding rather than on formal regulations. The Chief Council of the Polish Scout Union authorized the council Presidium to analyze cooperation with youth unions to date without departing from the idea of joint activity.

A new union deputy was elected by secret ballot of the Chief Council of the Polish Scout Union. Krzysztof Piotrowicz, scoutmaster of People's Poland and former commander of the Lodz troop of the Polish Scout Union, was elected to this post.

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEW WITH UK DAILY REPORTED

LD151720 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 15 Nov 82

["Jaruzelski's Interview for THE GUARDIAN Daily" -- PAP headline]

[Text] London, 15 Nov -- In its Monday issue, THE GUARDIAN newspaper printed an interview obtained by its Eastern Europe specialist Hella Pick from the Polish party and government leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

At the outset, the correspondent asked General Jaruzelski what political philosophy he professed and what were his views on social life. Answered Jaruzelski:

"I do not profess any personal political philosophy. I am a member of the Polish United Workers Party. Its ideology is the signpost of my conduct. I have expounded time and again my views on public life in my official statements. I do not think I would have anything new to add. Mind you also that I am a soldier."

The next question concerned the accumulation of functions in his hands (party leadership, head of government, national defence) and whether this was an effective way of tackling Poland's internal problems. The general answered that "due to developments in Poland that you are aware of, I considered it my moral and political duty to accept the functions entrusted to me. By the nature of things, the present is an exceptional situation and thereby a transitory one. As to whether this accumulation is effective, well, I think it would be wiser to withhold assessments until such time when Poland will have overcome the crisis and return onto the path of its normal development."

Pointing out that General Jaruzelski frequently declared his commitment to reform, Ms Pick asked him how he reconciled real, grassroots reforms with his country's geopolitical realities.

The answer was: "Poland is a sovereign country with a thousand years long history. The Polish socialist statehood is nearly forty years old. This year, it is a hundred years since the Polish working class movement was born. We have not just come here yesterday. We are settling Polish problems independently, concerned for the well-being of the people of Poland. This first and foremost implies preservation of the continuity of the state, ensuring its territorial integrity and the socialist way of development. These values are inseparable. Reforms with this in view, intended as they are to serve the real strengthening of the socialist state and a secure life of its people, have the understanding among Poland's allies, among its friends.

It is precisely such durable and reliable military alliances that form the basis for implementation of reforms which you have raised in your question. After all, were it not for such safeguards, we would not have been able to discuss, even argue, on Polish matters in the Polish city of Warsaw, in the Polish cities of Gdansk and Szczecin. The socialist community, and above all its main force, the Soviet Union, is Poland's bulwark both on account of ideological and political as well as state reasons. Socialism is often portrayed in a deliberate and tendentious way as a fossilized and closed system. That is not true. The essential tenets of socialist ideology were and remain constant. What however is subject to continuous change, improvements and corrections is their practical implementation. This is how we in Poland perceive of the reforms now underway."

Ms. Pick asked General Jaruzelski how we understood the leading role of the party when the Roman Catholic Church played such an important part in the Polish society?

The answer was: "The workers' party is only as strong and capable to perform its leading role as it is able truly to reflect the aspirations and class interests of the workers and all working people. In terms of history, the party does perform that role, notwithstanding occasional errors. Under the party's leadership, horrible destructions of war have been healed. Above all, basic social reforms have been carried out in Poland -- land reform, abolition of the landed class, nationalization of industry and, subsequently, the initial and most difficult phase of industrialization. The advancement of our country would have been simply impossible had that stimulus and impulse not been generated by the party.

I trust you are well aware in Britain how backward in terms of economy, education and general civilization the pre-war Poland was and how far it was from respecting basic civil rights. I also hope that the present position of Poland is not obscured by the painful yet temporary crisis. Hence our desire to strengthen the role of the party -- this is indispensable as a dynamic factor in public life which maps out targets for progress and, at the same time, safeguards the interests of the working class."

Saying that Poland under martial law appeared to be run by a small group of people who seemed to be insufficiently in touch with emotions and views of the nation, Ms. Pick asked General Jaruzelski what he was doing to avoid such isolation and satisfy the aspirations of Poles.

Answer: "You are using highly relative concepts. The Polish United Workers Party has well over 2 million members. Allied political parties, mass organisations and people's councils affiliate several million Poles. To depict such bodies as some sort of a narrow group working from behind tightly sealed walls sounds like a hackneyed cliche for mere propaganda purposes. The fact is that precisely under martial law we have sought both to increase the flow of information and to widen direct citizens' participation in public life. To a very broad extent, much broader than ever before, we have been doing our best to keep the public informed about current political and economic problems. A multi-channel system of public opinion polling is at work. Only recently, another -- this time a state-run -- public opinion survey centre has been established. We are in the process of creating a comprehensive system of civic consultative councils, both at national and local levels.

In connection with the new trade union law, Ms. Pick asked whether it was possible in a socialist state to draw a dividing line, clearer than in the parliamentary democracies, between politics and trade unionism.

Answer: "The process of reconstruction of the labour movement in Poland for reasons of exigency is spread over a period of time and therefore it would be premature to talk about its final shape. I can only reiterate what I said in parliament a month ago that trade unions will be what the working people want them to be. There is only one proviso clear to anyone capable to think in political terms, namely that the labour movement cannot become a screen for destructive and chauvinistic forces, hostile to the very cause of socialism. Incidentally, I cannot but voice my astonishment that a majority of Western media should have portrayed the trade union law recently adopted by parliament in such a biased way. Perhaps many of those who shed tears over the revival of Poland's labour movement on sounder and more rational foundations simply have not read the text of the bill."

Ms. Pick next asked General Jaruzelski whether he saw the Roman Catholic Church as a partner or as a mediator in the reform process. The general replied:

"As in the countries of Western Europe and also in the socialist countries, religious faith is considered in Poland to be an entirely private matter of the citizen. There is a standing rule on constitutional separation of the church and the state. The role of the Roman Catholic Church in our society is certainly not insignificant. We do see ample opportunities for cooperation with the church consistent with the objective interests of the people of Poland. For this objective to be attained there certainly must be a realistic and far-sighted assessment of the situation with due regard to the supreme reasons of state."

Saying that Solidarnosc made many fatal mistakes which could have been avoided if there had been a more realistic look at the situation, Ms Pick asked General Jaruzelski whether he saw any errors made by the party and the government over the last three years.

Answer: "A very severe and critical assessment of the errors committed was made by the 9th party congress in July, 1981. In all frankness, I do not recall a convention or party congress in the West to have passed such a severe and all-round judgement on its own record. We drew far-reaching conclusions from our errors. The reforms now under way are meant to make impossible on an institutional basis any repetition of errors in such matters of substance as economic policies or forms of the exercise of power. This is not to say that in our conduct we are infallible. I have recently said in parliament that we had abandoned the view that only the predecessor or adversary can be wrong. But in assessing things one must see them in proper perspective. Thus, what for some people may seem a mistake is vindication of the right of conduct for others. Today, the viewpoints of the Polish people are greatly diversified. Yet, this diversification of opinion by no means runs along an unequivocal line of division as some Western mass media at times tend to portray it. As a matter of fact, Poland on the whole is not a country where over-simplified and casual assessments match reality."

Referring to the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth as one means towards establishing national conciliation, Ms Pick asked General Jaruzelski how he would respond to the argument voiced by some Poles that such attempts lack credibility.

Answer: "There is not a single country in the whole world where all would be in perfect agreement on all points. What might be credible for those who now oppose accord is likely to be incredible for people in favour of the accord. Let me therefore once again urge caution against committing oneself to stereotypes. Except for staunch adventures, all major groups and forces in Poland come out in favour of national agreement. I am strongly convinced that such an agreement is historically imperative for our country. I am likewise convinced that it will be attained."

Ms Pick asked whether the authorities, by blaming certain Western elements for deliberately compounding Poland's political and economic problems and suggesting that recent events were the result of foreign conspiracy, were not giving an oversimplified and dangerous interpretation.

Answer: Let us stay with facts rather than with interpretations. None of your readers would indeed believe that Western intelligence services all of a sudden have refrained from any operation against Poland or that they have not contributed to certain internal events in our country. We have concrete evidence in hand. The propaganda aggression perpetrated against Poland at the expense of taxpayers of four major Western powers is not our invention either. One does not broadcast Polish-language programmes for thirty-six hours a day just for sheer and sudden eruption of love and affection for the Poles. And, finally, sanctions imposed on Poland in violation of binding international agreements can be precisely measured.

We are not driven by any anti-Western obsession, but are guided rather by our own sober analysis. Obviously enough, we do not attribute to external actions effects which they could not conceivably produce. An analysis of the factors which have brought about the working class protest was made by the 9th PUWP Congress. Also at this time we do not propose to challenge this analysis. I sincerely hope that the Poles and their government will not be taken for naive. Our bitter historical experience makes us look dispassionately at sentimental declarations which, in reality, are often accompanied by deliberate actions to the disadvantage of our country and our state. Memory serves us well. We have learned to think in terms of our own interest. It is an illusion, indeed an ominous and dangerous one, that Poland can, today or tomorrow, come in handy as a detonator to blow up Europe's postwar territorial and political order. Those who are willing and able to think in objective terms must recognize that on last December 13 we contributed greatly to averting very great threats to our continent. Poland has made a tangible contribution to peaceful European cooperation. We will persevere in our efforts to be a factor of stability and peace instead of one of confrontation and tension.

Ms. Pick asked General Jaruzelski whether there was something he would like to say to the public opinion in the West or at least to those in the West who understand the complexity of the Polish situation and regard themselves genuine friends of the people of Poland.

Answer: "Yes. I should like to express my appreciation to all those individuals, groups, political forces and business quarters who, notwithstanding evident differences of views, are at least trying not to compound our difficulties. By so doing they are acting in their well-conceived self-interest as well. For any deterioration of the situation in Poland can be of interest only to those devoid of imagination or deliberately seeking a nuclear confrontation. I would also wish to thank those who offer concrete manifestations of their genuine sympathy towards Poland and the Poles. There is much more evidence of this kind than it could be inferred from various articles unfriendly towards Poland. In that regard, I am persuaded that the future will offer Poland's friends still more convincing arguments."

OFFICIALS SIGN CONDOLENCE BOOK AT SOVIET EMBASSY

LD121541 Warsaw PAP in English 1449 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Nov -- In connection with the death of the CPSU CC general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, a book of condolences has been displayed in the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw. Words of deep sorrow and sympathy are written in the book by delegations of political, social and youth organizations and industrial plants as well as by private persons.

The book of condolences was signed by the delegations of: the Sejm (parliament) with Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa, the Council of State with deputy presidents Tadeusz W. Mylnczak and Zdzislaw Tomal, the Central Committee of the United Peasant Party with the committee's Chairman and Deputy Prime Minister Roman Malinowski, the Central Committee of the Democratic Party with the committee's Chairman Edward Kowalczyk.

Present were the delegations of the PUWP Warsaw Committee with CC Political Bureau member and first secretary of the voivodship committee Marian Wozniak and PUWP CC Political Bureau member Albin Siwak and Warsaw's administrative authorities with the city Mayor General Mieczyslaw Debicki.

The embassy was also visited by representatives of the Ministry of National Defence with PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member and Vice-Minister of National Defence General Florian Siwicki and top officials of the Foreign Ministry with the acting Foreign Minister Marian Dmochowski.

Those who presented their condolences also included representatives of the PUWP CC higher school for social sciences, leadership of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, working class movement veterans and inhabitants of Warsaw.

JARUZELSKI, CZYREK MEET WITH FOREIGN OFFICIALS

LD152110 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] [No date line received] During their stay here for the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev the Polish party-government delegation led by PUWP CC first secretary, Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski held talks with party officials and statesmen from many countries.

General Jaruzelski held talks with the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries. He also met with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou with whom he conferred in a friendly atmosphere on issues of interest to both sides.

Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, CC Secretary Jozef Czrek held talks with member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Germany Unity Party CC Guenthur Mittagm, with member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, Deputy Chairman of the Council of State and Vice-Premier Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, with alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, with member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the French Communist Party Maxim Gremetz, and with the Federal Secretary for Foreign Policy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Lazar Mojsov.

Jozef Czyrek also met with the FRG vice-chancellor, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW 15 NOVEMBER

LD152056 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 15 Nov -- The Polish party-and-state delegation headed by PUWP first secretary, Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski which was taking part in Leonid Brezhnev's funeral in Moscow returned home today. The two other members of the delegation were President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek.

The delegation was seen off at the Moscow airport by member of the CPSU CC Political Bureau, Soviet defence minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, Vice-Premier Nikolay Talyzin and other officials.

U.S. SATISFACTION WITH WALESA'S RELEASE NOTED

LD161108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The American State Department has expressed satisfaction at the release of Lech Walesa from internment, stating -- as it was put -- that this is the first step toward genuine reconciliation in our country. At the same time the opinion was expressed that this decision would not cause the lifting of American political and economic sanctions against Poland.

DAILY ON U.S. LIFTING PIPELINE SANCTIONS

LD151840 Warsaw PAP in English 1446 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 15 Nov. -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY commentator Ewa Boniecka said that the lifting of embargo on Western supplies for the Soviet gas pipeline merely signifies President Reagan's reckoning with the realities.

"President Reagan's decision taken after weeks of sharp discussions with West European allies means not only the U.S. President's concession towards Western Europe which opposed the policy of sanctions right from the start. It also shows that Reagan had to take into account postulates by those economic and political circles in the United States who had argued for months that restrictions imposed on domestic and West European firms, largely ignored by the allies anyway, did harm above all to the West's interests and helped to exacerbate the discord between the United States and its partners," said Ewa Boniecka.

"The Italian, French, British and West German firms, who had signed appropriate contracts with the Soviet side, with the support of their governments have ignored the unilateral decisions of the American President. Therefore it would be rather unusual for Western Europe to agree now to other restrictions on East-West trade. But it is still too early to assume that the Reagan administration will desist from attempts to bring pressure to bear on its allies. The President's Saturday decision however is eloquent proof that the United States can ill afford to impose on its partners a trade policy which disagrees with their interests.

"The U.S. Administration had to accept this lesson as it had to bow to pressure from these American circles which are critical of restrictions in international trade. Let us hope that the voices of prudence and realism will gain strength," said Ewa Boniecka in conclusion.

FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS VISIT TO KUWAIT

LD151158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, the Polish minister of foreign affairs, has begun a visit to Kuwait. It is expected that the theme of the talks will be bilateral relations and some international problems, including the situation in the Middle East.

In connection with the visit, REUTER recalls that Kuwait is the only state in the Persian Gulf which has diplomatic relations with socialist countries.

Media Coverage of Visit

For Kuwaiti coverage of Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski's 14-15 November visit to Kuwait, including reports on his meetings with Kuwaiti officials and the arrangements signed following the talks, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 16 November Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

ITALIAN COMMENTATOR: WEST MUST BACK SOLIDARITY

PM121617 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 7/8 Nov 82 p 7

[Jiri Pelikan article: "Poland Remembers That Solidarity Is Still Alive"]

[Text] Poland is calling us again: On 10 November, the second anniversary of the legal birth of the self-managed trade union Solidarity, its clandestine national leadership summons Polish workers to stage a national strike and to attend protest demonstrations against Solidarity's dissolution and against the martial law that has been stifling the country for 10 months. It is impossible to see how such an initiative can be carried out in a country in which thousand of trade unionists have been imprisoned without trial, sentenced under the nation's laws, where tens of thousands of people have been dismissed or are threatened with forced labor for "parasitism," where factories have been militarized and where there is strict censorship that makes it impossible to verify information and that blocks links even within the country. But even the demonstrations of late August, September and a few days ago in memory of those who died for freedom showed clearly and unmistakably that General Jaruzelski's military regime has not secured the slightest support from the people and that the vast majority of Polish citizens reject him and feel represented rather by Solidarity and demand a return to dialogue among the government, the trade union and the church as the only solution to the country's economic, political and moral crisis and the only way to salvage at least part of the gains of the Polish summer of August 1980 embodied in the Gdansk agreements.

This anniversary reminds us of the great hope that was created for the Polish people, but also for the international workers movement by the legal recognition of an independent trade union in a country of the Soviet bloc. Of course, it was not an easy road without risks and errors, even on the part of Solidarity, which lacked any political experience, yet it immediately assumed the role of representative not only of trade union demands, but also, in the absence of political pluralism, of the political aspirations of the majority of society for a rapid change. But that was the only feasible and realistic path in the new international situation and in the profound crisis of the Soviet regime and of its empire that could lead to a real national reconciliation, the restoration of cooperation between citizen and government and the regeneration of the socialist ideal.

Instead, General Jaruzelski's 13 December 1981 coup d'etat dashed these hopes and created an insoluble civil war situation. It is easy, but also useful, to recall the delusions of many European politicians, including within the socialist movement, who tried, immediately after the coup, to portray General Jaruzelski as a "patriot" and a "liberal" who had saved Poland from the threat of Soviet military intervention and who prevented a seizure of power by the "hardliners."

The latest "confidential" news released by Warsaw, which concerns the pressure from Grabski-style "hardliners" and preparations for a Soviet military intervention, is designed to nurture and maintain these illusions about General Jaruzelski as a man no longer free, acting under pressures and trying to salvage what he can. Such pressures do exist, but they cannot serve to defend the military regime and the stifling of the people's resistance movement that is thus being urged to display "patience" and passiveness. In this sense Polish Primate Glemp's statement in Bari against the 10 November strike and against the Solidarity clandestine leadership's decision seems to us a major political error, with very negative consequences for the Catholic Church in Poland. The Solidarity leadership undoubtedly regards the Catholic Church as an irreplaceable force for the defense of the Polish people's national identity and for the workers' interests, but it did well to maintain the autonomy of its decisionmaking even in such a difficult situation.

This is important for the sectors of the left that consider Solidarity too "Catholic" or "religious." On the other hand, the Catholic Church's efforts to reach a dialogue and a compromise with the regime cannot be rejected and judged a "betrayal": They are necessary, on condition that the working class' pressure is developed in every way considered suitable by the Polish trade union and people, who are the real protagonist in this struggle.

Even now we often hear the question: What can we in the West do? We can do a great deal: First, heed Solidarity's appeal, at present addressed to "Western trade union organizations and workers parties," that says, among other things: "We believe that the West's trade union organizations and workers parties are willing to undertake a steadfast struggle of solidarity for the Polish workers' rights. We believe that in your support for Solidarity you also recognize an important form of defense of Western workers' fundamental interests and rights." We can note with great satisfaction that this appeal from the Polish trade unionists is not unheeded in the West, and primarily in Italy. While the European Trade Union Confederation has organized a 10 November meeting in Brussels in Solidarity with the Polish workers, in Italy the trade union federations have announced a day of solidarity, supported also by peace committees and other organizations. This gesture must be appreciated, especially in a particularly difficult situation for the Italian trade unions, because of the very tense debate on the indexing system and on democracy within the trade unions. But a commitment must be made to ensure that these demonstrations of solidarity with the Polish people are not limited to the trade union leadership and to the same forces that expressed their feelings before, but that they involve all the democratic and leftwing forces.

To heed Solidarity's appeal for 10 November implies first and foremost that the Italian and Western trade unions solemnly confirm that they will continue to recognize Solidarity as the Polish workers' only genuine representative and that they intend to support it on the political, moral and material plane.

General Jaruzelski's regime must again hear -- even more loudly -- our protest at the dissolution and repression of the trade union movement and trade unionists and our demand for the release of Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa and the other imprisoned and sentenced trade unionists. There must be a rejection of the general's statements that the end of martial law "depands on the Polish workers' behavior" and a reaffirmation of our stance that real negotiations -- which he is trying to revive -- can take place only between equal and free partners, not between prisoners and jailers.

It would be right to accept the principle that no Western trade union leader and no Western politician should accept an invitation to visit Poland without requesting a chance to meet with Lech Walesa and his advisers and collaborators, now either under arrest or isolated. This implies not a rejection of a dialogue with the present government or a call for its isolation, which would be counterproductive, but a defense of the principle of reciprocity.

Yes, as the dramatic appeal from Warsaw says, solidarity with Solidarity is part of the defense of the European workers' fundamental rights. It is no gift or sacrifice to the Polish people but our duty. On 10 November we will have an opportunity to express this forcefully and publicly: Solidarity is not dead, but alive in Poland and alive in our actions for freedom and real socialism throughout the world!

CORRECTION TO LEADERS' CONDOLENCES MESSAGE

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Leaders Send Condolences on Brezhnev's Death" published in the 15 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT: On page G 21, in the fourth line of the fifth paragraph substitute the abbreviation CSCE for the abbreviation MBFR.

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS BREZHNEV'S FUNERAL

AU151620 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's funeral took place in Moscow today, attended by members of the Soviet party-state leadership, representatives of working people of Moscow and of union republics, men of culture and art, students, school children and Pioneers, and representatives of the USSR Armed Forces. This memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was evoked by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The funeral was also attended by a Romanian party-state delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary genral and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and many other foreign delegations.

Andropov's Election Reported

AU121851 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow -- The CPSU Central Committee held an extraordinary plenary session today. Upon the request of the Central Committee Politburo, the plenum was opened by Yuiy Andropov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who took the floor and paid fervent homage to the life and activities of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and to his memory.

In connection with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's passing away, the members of the Central Committee plenum honored the memory of the deceased by observing a moment of silence.

The Central Committee plenum then examined the question of electing the CPSU Central Committee general secretary. Upon the request of the Central Committee Politburo, the floor was taken by Konstantin Chernenko, Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He proposed that Yuriy Andropov be elected as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum then unanimously elected Yuriy Andropov to the position of CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The floor was then taken by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He expressed wholehearted thanks to the Central Committee plenum for the great trust bestowed on him -- his election to this high position. Yuriy Andropov assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Communist Party that he will devote all his energy, knowledge and life's experience to successfully implementing the program of communist construction set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress to ensure continuity in solv-solving the tasks of further strengthening the Soviet Union's economic potential and defense capacity, in improving the well-being of the Soviet people, strengthening peace and implementing the overall Leninist domestic and foreign policy promoted during Leonid Brezhnev's time.

Ceausescu Cables Andropov

AU151401 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Nov 82 p 1

[Telegram sent by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the latter's election as CPSU Central Committee general secretary]

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Valdimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Oh behalf of the RCP Central Committee and my own behalf, I want to extend warm congratulations to you, as well as best wishes on your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

I want to express the conviction that the positive relations of friendship and close cooperation established between the RCP and the CPSU, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR will develop and deepen more and more in the future for the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, of building the new social system in our countries and of the general cause of socialism and progress, peace and understanding among peoples.

I wish you much good health, working energy and success in fulfilling the highly responsible mission entrusted to you by the party, and I wish the communists and the friendly Soviet peoples new and increasingly greater achievements in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the overall work of building socialism and communism in the fatherland and in the struggle for detente, disarmament, peace and international cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General

Condolence Cables Sent

AU122058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2025 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/11/1982 -- Related to the death of Leonid Brezhnev, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu addressed a condolatory telegram to the Soviet head of government, Nikolay Tikhonov.

Stressed in the telegram is the fact that L.I. Brezhnev, a close friend of Romania, enjoyed the high valuation of the Romanian people for his contribution to the continuous development of the relations of lasting friendship and fraternal collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union.

The telegram highlights that the interviews, talks and understandings, grounded on mutual esteem and understanding, between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev, go down as events of great importance in the chronicle of the Romanian-Soviet relations, in the expansion of the collaboration and cooperation in the field of economy, technology, science, culture, in the intensification of the collaboration between the two countries in the field of international relations.

The Romanian prime minister expressed the conviction that the Soviet Union would promote more and more a policy of detente, peace and understanding among peoples.

The condolatory telegram addressed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, to the chairmen of the two soviets -- A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, appreciates highly the personality of Leonid Brezhnev, his contribution to the promotion of a foreign policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and collaboration, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

We value particularly the contribution Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a close friend of our country, has made to the continuous development of the Romanian-Soviet friendship and collaboration, reads the telegram, stressing that the interviews and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev, the relations of personal friendship between the leaders of the two parties and countries, have given a strong impetus to the relations of friendship and bilateral collaboration in all the domains of activity.

CEAUSESCU IN MOSCOW FOR BREZHNEV FUNERAL

Met by Grishin

AU141611 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, leader of the party-state delegation that will attend the funeral of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, arrived in Moscow today at noon. Arriving with him were the other members of the delegation: Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

At Vnukovo airport of the Soviet capital the delegation was met by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Kiselev, deputy department head of the CPSU Central Committee. Also present was Romanian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Traian Dudas.

Received by Andropov

AU152130 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpt] In Moscow, after the mourning meeting and the burial ceremony, a ceremony took place at the Kremlin at which the party-state delegation led by Comarde Nicolae Ceausescu and the other foreign delegations presented condolences to Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to the other Soviet party-state leaders.

Meets Syria's Al-Asad

AU151838 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 15 NOv 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met this morning in Moscow with Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and president of the Arab Republic of Syria. The meeting was attended by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu and Stefan Andrei, and for Syria by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Arab Republic of Syria.

The two sides reviewed the current stage of bilateral relations, and discussed certain aspects of the international situation, especially efforts to achieve through negotiations and comprehensive, lasting and just peace in that area, based on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the territories occupied in the 1967 war and on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establishing their own independent state. Along this line they emphasized that an international conference should be organized under UN aegis and with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

Returns to Bucharest 15 Nov

AU151608 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The party-state delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, that attended Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's funeral, returned to Bucharest this afternoon.

The delegation was comprised of Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; and Stefan Andrei, candidate ember of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

At Otopeni airport Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was met by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Iosif Banc; Emil Bobu; Lina Ciobanu; Ion Coman; Nicolae Constantin; Ion Dinca; Ludovic Fazekas; Alexandrina Gainuse; Petre Lupu; Paul Niculescu; Gheorghe Oprea; Dumitru Popescu; Gheorghe Radulescu; Ilie Verdet; Stefan Voitec; Miu Dobrescu; Petru Enache; Mihai Gere; Nicolae Giosan; Suzana Gadea; Elena Nae; Constantin Olteanu; Cornel Onescu; Ion Ursu; Richard Winter; Gheorghe Stoica; Manea Manescu; vice president of the State council; Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister of the government. Also present was USSR Ambassador to Bucharest V.I. Dreozdenko, and members of the embassy staff.

RADULESCU MOURNS BREZHNEV AT BUCHAREST MEETING

AU151823 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] A mourning meeting devoted to the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was organized this morning in Bucharest by the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee and by the municipal People's Council. The participants observed a moment of silence. Speeches were delivered by Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council, and by Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest. They evoked the figure of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and paid homage to his memory.

SCINTEIA ARTICLE PAYS HOMAGE TO BREZHNEV

AU131907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 13/11/1982 -- In an extensive homage-paying article the Romanian newspaper SCINTEIA of November 13 recalls the personality of L.I. Brezhnev, front-rank militant of the international communist and working-class movement, his rich evolutionary activity devoted to the ideals of socialism and communism. The article surveys the Soviet peoples' achievements which are indissolubly linked to L.I. Brezhnev's activity and highlights his contribution to the promotion of a foreign policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and collaboration, of security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Pointing out that L.I. Brezhnev was well known by the Romanian communists, by the Romanian people and considered as a close friend of Socialist Romania, SCINTEIA shows: Paying tribute to the deceased, the working people in Romania highlight under these circumstances his special contribution to the continuous expansion and deepening of the Romanian-Soviet friendship and collaboration. The fact is a reality that in this period the relations of friendly cooperation between the two parties and countries, between the Romanian and Soviet peoples have developed steadily, the newspaper notes and further shows: The commercial exchanges have expanded and new, higher forms have appeared and are developing of cooperation in and specialization of production in sectors and branches highly important for the progress of the national economies of Romania and the Soviet Union. At the same time, collaboration has expanded on the technical-scientific and cultural planes, as well as the interchange of experience at party and state level and in other fields of socialist and communist construction. Moreover, Romania and the Soviet Union have cooperated and cooperate actively in the international arena for the resumption of the policy of detente and understanding, of security and cooperation on our continent and the world over, with a view to attaining the whole mankind's aspirations after peace and progress.

It can be considered, and with good reason too, that the Romanian-Soviet relations of collaboration and cooperation grounded on full equality, mutual esteem and respect, on the principles of national independence and sovereignty and international solidarity make a significant contribution to stepping up the process of building the new system in both countries in keeping with the interests of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

Highlighting the decisive role played in the strengthening of the Romanian-Soviet friendship and collaboration by the frequent meetings, talks and understandings, by the personal relations of sincere friendship, mutual confidence and esteem between Nicolae Ceausescu and L.I. Brezhnev, which have always materialized in important measures and decisions that have powerfully stimulated the steadily ascending course of the Romanian-Soviet manysided relations, the newspaper says that during the official visit of friendship L.I. Brezhnev paid in 1976 the declaration on the continuous development of collaboration and brotherly friendship between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union was adopted and signed in Bucharest, a document which laid a lasting, unshakable foundation for the Romanian-Soviet relations.

At the same time, in the period when L.I. Brezhnev led the Soviet party and the state, "The Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance" was renewed which enshrined basic principles and provided a fertile groundwork for the further development of the relations of collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and the Soviet Union.

In conclusion SCINTEIA shows: The communists and working people in Socialist Romania express their feelings of warm solidarity and their confidence that the Soviet peoples, under the leadership of the CPSU, overcoming these difficult moments, will advance on the road of communism and peace to which L.I. Brezhnev dedicated his whole life.

U.S. LIFTS SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON USSR

AU150847 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Washington announced the cancellation of the embargo against U.S. firms, their branches abroad, and West European companies manufacturing equipment under U.S. license for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. It was also reported that the United States and its allies reached an agreement on restrictions in their trade with the Soviet Union.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR 12 NOV

AU122002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/11/1982 -- On November 12 Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Boleslaw Koperski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Bucharest, on his request.

On the occasion the sides talked in a comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING NORWEGIAN ENVOY

AU122004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/11/1982 -- On November 12 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Per Borgen, ambassador of Norway, on a farewell visit at the conclusion of his Romanian mission.

The talks held on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

FRG FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL VISITS 11-13 NOV

AU131927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/11/1982 -- Berndt von Staeden, secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FRG, paid a visit to Romania over November 11-13, 1982. The guest had talks with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, when emphasis was placed with satisfaction of the positive evolution of the relations between Romania and Federal Germany, the two parties' mutual wish to give new dimensions to the exchange and cooperation on multiple planes. They examined a series of measures regarding the increase of the volume of commercial cooperation, the encouragement of the economic and technico-scientific cooperation, of the cultural collaboration to the end of a better mutual acquaintance, of promoting peace and understanding in Europe and the world over. At the same time, they exchanged views of aspects of the current international situation, stressing the need for intensified efforts for preventing the international relations from worsening and for the resumption of the course of detente, based on the observance of every state's independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage. They stressed the need for the grave problems facing mankind, the conflicts and disputes among states to be solved only by peaceful means, by negotiations. They highlighted the two countries' wish for the work of the Madrid meeting to end with positive results that should allow for the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, step up the application of the Helsinki Final Act conceived as a unitary whole. The guest saw round cultural establishments in Bucharest.

The interview was attended by Michael Jovy, Bucharest ambassador of West Germany.

Received by Andrei

AU122043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/11/1982 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received Berndt von Staeden, secretary of state, the Foreign Ministry of Federal Germany, now visiting Romania, with whom he analyzed a series of aspects related to the further development of the relations between the two countries on various planes and exchanged views on the evolution of the international situation, especially as regarded the relations among the European states. In that context, emphasis was placed on the importance of the successful conclusion of the Madrid all-European meeting.

ISRAEL'S AMBASSADOR TO BUCHAREST ENDS MISSION

Received by Ceausescu

AU131719 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Abba Gefen, Israeli ambassador in Bucharest, on a farewell visit in connection with the end of his mission to our country. The ensuing talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Received by Dascalescu

AU121942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/11/982 -- Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, received on November 12 Abba Gefen, ambassador of Israel, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission to Romania. A cordial talk took place on the occasion.

DJIBOUTI FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS 11-13 NOV

AU131957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/11/1982 -- Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti paid an official visit to romania over November 11-13, 1982, as guest of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

The two foreign ministers had official talks conducted in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding referring to the development of the Romanian-Djibouti relation and to the main international issues.

As regards the bilateral relations, the two ministers stressed the need for agreeing on an implementing mutually advantageous actions of economic cooperation, mentioning the domains of geological tapping, building, irrigations, horticulture and zootechny.

Within the exchange of views on the main world issues, the ministers stressed the importance of action for preventing the international situation from worsening, for the resumption and consolidation of the course toward peace, detente and observance of national independence, promotion of cooperation based on equality among all countries, on halting the arms race and passing to concrete and effective measures of disarmament, nuclear above all.

The ministers highlighted their countries' attachment to the principle of exclusively peaceful settlement, by negotiations, of inter-state disputes, in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa and other regions of the world.

They declared for the underlayed securing of Namibia's independence, reiterating their peoples' solidarity with an support to the Namibian people's liberation struggle under the leadership of their own legitimate representative-the SWAPO [South West African People's Organization].

The foreign ministers of Romania and the Republic of Djibouti declared for concrete measures for th. illing of the big gaps between the poor and rich countries, the eradication of economic and social development which affects a large part of mankind and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The two foreign ministers expressed the two countries' wish and determination to intensify the collaboration within the UN and other international organizations, in the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement.

During the visit, Moumin Bahdon Farah also had talks at the executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Department for Constructions Abroad.

Received by Ceausescu

AU122045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/11/1982 -- On November 12 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti, secretary general of the Rassemblement Populaire Pour le Progres, now on an official Romanian visit.

Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, participated.

On the occasion the guest handed over Nicolae Ceausescu a message in behalf of the president of the Republic of Djibouti, president of the Rassemblement Populaire Pour le Progres, Al-Hadj Hassan Gouled Apidon, and conveyed him a warm salute and cordial wishes of good health and personal happiness, wishes of prosperity to the Romanian people. At the same time he expressed profound gratitude for the interview granted by the Romanian head of state, for the possibility offered to him to visit Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that President Al-Hadj Hassan Gouled Apidon be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes, and the people of the Republic of Djibouti wishes of prosperity and happiness.

During the talks the sides highlighted the good relations between Romania and Djibouti.

In the framework Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah addressed warm thanks for the support and solidarity Romania showed to the people of his country in the struggle for independence and self-dependent development, on the road of economic and social progress.

The exchange of opinions on bilateral problems brought to the fore the joint wish to promote a wider and wider collaboration between Romania and Djibouti. The sides stressed that the expansion of the bilateral relations met the interests and aspirations after progress and welfare nurtured by the two countreis and peoples, the cause of peace, detente and international collaboration.

The sides also asserted the resolve of the two countries to strengthen their collaboration on an international plane.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Received by Andrei

AU121637 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/11/1982 -- Talks between the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, and the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti, Moumin Bahdon Farah, now paying an official visit to Romania started in Bucharest, on November 11.

The two ministers informed each other of the two countries' preoccupations for the economic and social development, with emphasis on the joint wish to lay the foundations of a political, economic, cultural, scientific collaboration and in other fields of acitivity between Romania and Djibouti, to the advantage of both countries and peoples.

During the exchange of views and current international questions, the resolve was expressed to intensify the external collaboration between the two countries for making their contribution, within the United Nations Organization, to the establishment of a climate of detente and security, confidence and cooperation which should ensure the observance of each people's right to peace and national independence.

Departs Bucharest 13 Nov

AU131955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/11/1982 -- Concluding his visit to Romania, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti, Moumin Bahdon Farah, left Bucharest on November 13 in the morning.

The guest was seen off at the Otopeni airport by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and other officials.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

Leaders Attend Brezhnev Rites

AU152002 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT Nov 82

[Excerpts] As we have already reported, today in Moscow, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was buried at Red Square with the highest state and military honors. The following is a report from Moscow by Radivoj Rabrenovic, permanent Moscow correspondent of Yugoslav Radio and Television:

In addition to many delegations, representatives of working collectives, the army and universities, numerous foreign delegations also attended the funeral. Among the foreign delegations was a delegation from Yugoslavia including Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who arrived in Moscow directly from Tehran, and Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Stambolic Receives Huang Hua

LD161206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, during his stay in Moscow received Huang Hua, member of the State Council and PRC minister of foreign affairs, who attended Leonid Brezhnev's funeral.

During a cordial and friendly conversation in which Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of forign affairs,and Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow also took part views were exchanged on bilateral relations and on some international questions.

Ribicic Meets With Yugoslavs

LD152142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1818 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had a meeting this evening with our citizens employed here in various trade and other missions. During the meeting he spoke about the topical LCY tasks in implementing the economic stabilization policy and the struggle for the development of socialist self-management.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU TO VISIT SFRY 17-21 NOV

LD151754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of socialist Ethiopia, will pay a working friendly visit to the SFRY 17-21 November. The talks on development of bilateral relations and some topical international issues of mutual interest which Chairman Mengistu will have on this occasion with Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, will represent a continuation of the useful dialogue held during the recent official friendly visit by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Ethiopia.

'CRUDE ANTI-YUGOSLAV CAMPAIGN' IN ALBANIA NOTED

Official Spokesman's Statement

LD112314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1909 GMT 11 Nov 82

["Press Statement" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- Svetislav Vujovic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, made the following statement to TANJUG's diplomatic editor in connection with Enver Hoxha's pre-election speech in Tirana in which he sharply attacked Yugoslavia:

"We have only just received the text of the pre-election speech by Enver Hoxha, general secretary of the Albanian Workers' Party. Regarding our first observations, I can say the following:

"As our press already noted in connection with the pre-election speeches by Ramiz Alia and Nexhmije Hoxha, the pre-election activity in the Socialist People's Republic of Albania was being misused for anti-Yugoslav purposes. We now see that Enver Hoxha, general secretary of the Albanian Workers' Party has also joined in the fierce anti-Yugoslav campaign.

"The statements he made in his speech which refer to Yugoslavia's role in the alleged landing by some armed gangs in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania -- reported earlier by the world and Yugoslav press -- as well as his interpretation of the work and role of Mehmet Shehu in relation to Yugoslavia represent extremely transparent fabrications and deliberate concoctions. From his speech, we see that Enver Hoxha accuses Shehu of being an American, Yugoslav and Soviet agent for over 40 years and that Yugoslavia organized the invasion of Albania by the said allegedly armed gangs.

"It is clear that for a long time already there have been serious internal conflicts within the leadership of the People'sSocialist Republic of Albania and great internal tension in its political life. It is also clear that the said accusations by Enver Hoxha are caused by the internal needs of the Albanian leadership and by the intention to confuse the international public as to what is actually happening in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

"The speech again shows that the interference by the Albanian leadership in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia coincides with the purpose of continuing support for irredentist and counter-revolutionary elements in Kosovo who deserve to be punished for their impermissible attack on the constitutional order of the SFRY.

"Regarding the policy of the SFRY, it will continue to guard the sovereignty and integrity of our country and it will not allow anyone to interfere in our internal affairs. However, Yugoslavia will continue firmly to follow the policy of good neighborly relations with all countries of this region, a policy of constructive and peaceful cooperation with all countries of the world on the basis of equality and mutual respect, observing -- as it has until now -- the principles of the United Nations Charter and the principles adhered to by the movement of the nonaligned countries, the letter and spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and all known international principles."

Milika Sundic Commentary

LD132236 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] In neighboring Albania, elections will be held tomorrow for deputies to the People's Assembly.

The elections have been preceded by a crude anti-Yugoslav campaign in which -- as in the past 35 years -- the main role is played by Enver Hoxha. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

Enver Hoxha has needed 40 years to establish how Mehmet Shehu -- until very recently his closest associate, and premier for many years -- has been an agent of Yugoslavia, the United States and the Soviet Union. Were this to be true, and it is not, Mehmet Shehu would deserve to be given first place on the list of spies of foreign intelligence services, and Enver Hoxha last place due to his lack of vigilance. But, as he had been given the role of closing the pre-election campaign, and since he had nothing better to say to his compatriots, Enver Hoxha decided to explain all this with the accusation directed against his murdered associates and, of course, against other countries, in the first place, Yugoslavia.

Hoxha's accusations against Yugoslavia have been refreshed this time with new insinuations about Yugoslavia having allegedly been trying -- for as much as 40 years -- to destroy Socialist Albania. Thus, the recent incursion of counter revolutionaries onto Albanian territory has been attributed to Mehmet Shehu, to King Zog's son, to Xhevdet Mustafa and, of course, to Yugoslavia. It is strange why Enver Hoxha hesitated, from the end of September until 2 days ago, to make this great discovery of his known to the Albanian people.

And yet, all the accusations which Enver Hoxha pronounced at the expense of Mehmet Shehu and others are trivial compared with that part of his speech in which reference is made to the Serbs and to Serbia. No people of the Slav south -- Enver Hoxha says -- has the courage to prevent the rushing wave of the Serbs. In view of the fact that, in addition to the Serbs, Montenegrins and Macedonians -- that is, the republics in which the Albanian nationality lives -- are also accused, the question arises: Which people of the Slav south is Enver Hoxha counting on? Judging by everything, not on a single people within the borders of Yugoslavia, because Enver Hoxha has the same opinion of all peoples of the Slav south inside Yugoslavia. Perhaps Enver Hoxha is counting on somebody outside Yugoslavia.

A special chapter in Enver Hoxha's long and threatening speech is the part in which he collects Albanians. Thus, Hoxha has worked out that Albania is not a state of 3 million but a nation of 6 million. Hoxha has even delineated the borders of Albanian territories, which stretch from Skopje and Kacanik, Tetovo and Gostivar, to Podjuevo, Pljevlja and Gusinje. Albania, thus expanded in Enver Hoxha's dreams, has prompted him to say that Albania also knows how to speak with the language of force.

However, having accused all the Albanians in Yugoslavia who rose against the counter-revolution in Kosovo as traitors of his people, Enver Hoxha himself has admitted that in fact nothing has come of greater Albania and ethnically pure Kosovo, and that he can only count -- if he can -- on those who follow him in Albania.

1983 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ALBANIA SIGNED

AU131947 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- A protocol on trade between the SFRY and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in 1983 was signed in Belgrade today. The protocol was signed by Borivije Djordjevic, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade, and Marko Zega, Albanian deputy minister of foreign trade. It is envisaged that the total volume of trade should reach $130 million.

Marko Zega, deputy minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was received today by Dr Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade.

MOJSOV MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAN 12-14 NOV

Arrives in Tehran

LD121618 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 12 Nov

[Text] Tehran, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Tehran today for a 3-day official visit at the invitation of Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs.

Great importance is attached to this visit in Iranian official circles, who stress that it will give an impetus to the further development of bilateral political and economic relations. Attention is drawn here to the fact that Yugoslavia is one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement and that Iran, too, is a nonaligned country. Consequently, attention is expected to be focused during the talks on the present situation in the movement, the strengthening of its unity and the preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

The two ministers will also consider the situation in the region, which is burdened by the Iraq-Iran war, and the situation in the Near East.

Holds Talks With Velayati

LD132236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Tehran, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs, today exchanged detailed views on international topics as well as on bilateral relations between the two nonaligned countries.

This is the first round of the Iranian-Yugoslav talks during Lazar Mojsov's official visit to Iran, which began yesterday. Edvard Kljun, the Yugoslav ambassador to Iran; Dusan Litvinovic, head of the administration for Middle East and North Africa of the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat; Slavko Sukovic, chief of cabinet of the federal secretary; and others also took part in the talks.

On the Iranian side, the following took part in the talks: Kazempur-Ardebili, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Mala'ek, head of administration for East European countries; and others.

In the talks, both sides noted that the present international situation is marked by further escalation of tension, which is the result of the continued arms race, the rivalry among the great powers to guard their existing and acquire new spheres of influence, and the continuation of chronic hotbeds of tension and the outbreaks of new ones, which threaten world peace and security. Particular reference was made to the situation in the Middle East and in this region. In the light of the recent Lebanese events, support was expressed for the PLO struggle to achieve the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The two ministers and their associates noted that the position of developing countries is increasingly difficult, and in this context they stressed the need to build a new international economic order.

Bearing in mind the explicitly unfavorable development of the international situation, the Yugoslav-Iranian talks pointed out the significance of the activity of nonaligned countries. The conviction was expressed that, at the New Delhi summit, nonaligned countries will -- as they had done at previous summits -- give concrete answers for overcoming the negative and dangerous trends in the world. A significant role in this should be played by the broad consultations among nonaligned countries in the preparations for the summit.

The two ministers agreed that the significance of the activity of nonaligned countries is all the greater since many international organizations and forums had recently manifested insufficient activity. Therefore, the representatives of nonaligned countries should make constant efforts to strengthen the role of the United Nations. Though issues of the bilateral cooperation have not been discussed in detail at these talks, it has been learned that both sides noted that there was a solid basis and broad possibilities for the further promotion of comprehensive relations between Yugoslavia and Iran. Stress has been laid on the development of economic cooperation and continuing intensive political dialogue.

Lazar Mojsov is expected to be received by 'Ali Khamene'i president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this afternoon, to whom the federal secretary will hand a message from Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY presidency. The very intensive program includes visits by the Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs, who ends his visit to Iran tomorrow, with Islamic Consultative Assembly Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani and by Premier Kusavi-Khamene'i.

Comments on Talks

LD142214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Tehran Nov 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov stated here on Sunday that there were wide opportunities for the development of successful relations in all domains between Yugoslavia and Iran, and for their cooperation in the movement of non-alignment.

Mojsov who spoke before leaving Tehran at the end of a three-day official visit, had had two rounds of talks with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. He was also received by high-ranking figures of the Islamic Republic of Iran-President Khamene'i, President of the Majlis (Islamic Assembly) Rafsanjani, and Prime Minister Musavi.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary also pointed out that an exchange of views on current international problems had taken place. Both sides had stressed that it was essential to ensure the success of the forthcoming seventh non-aligned summit in New Delhi.

Departs for Moscow, Funeral

LD141340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] According to a report by the central news unit, the Yugoslav foreign minister, after a 3-day stay in our country and meetings with officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left Tehran this afternoon. At the Mehrabad airport he was seen off by Mr Velayati, foreign affairs minister, and several officials of our country. Before leaving Tehran, the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs referred in an interview to his visit to Iran as fruitful and said: During this visit, which was made at the formal invitation of Mr Velayati, talks were held with officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the expanding bilateral relations, on international issues and on the conference of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

In conclusion, emphasizing the need to expand bilateral relations, he said: Now we shall use all the abilities needed for cooperation in all fields, including the political, economic and cultural fields. I hope these talks will continue in future. Our correspondent states that the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs left Tehran for Moscow to take part in Brezhnev's funeral ceremonies.

CALOVSKI CONCLUDES TALKS, SIGNS PACT IN TUNIS

LD151904 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Tunis, Nov 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Government member and Federal Secretary for Information Mitko Calovski held here in Tunis today, Monday, the closing talks with his host, Tunisian Minister of Information and Destourian Socialist Party Politburo member Tahar Belkhodja.

Belkhodja and Calvoski also signed a programme of cooperation in the field of information between the two countries for 1983 and 1984. The programme envisages a considerable expansion of this form of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Tunisia.

The two sides discussed also concrete forms of cooperation in preparations for the seventh summit of the non-aligned which is expected to devote special attention to cooperation in the field of information, a very important field of overall cooperation of the non-aligned.

TANJUG REPORTS PLANINC INTERVIEW IN ASAHI SHIMBUN

LD102342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG) -- "The Yugoslav program, our way of extricating ourselves from the existing economic difficulties, represents in fact a further and greater opening toward the world and even greater participation of Yugoslavia in the international division of labor. Thus, our program is to rely on our own strength but through inclusion in the world and not through isolating ourselves from it. This is also the way in which all the measures which we have proposed and which we will be forced to take also in the future should be seen. All these economic measures are calculated at our finding our way out. Hence, we have opted for a severe internal program, for reliance on our own strength and any cooperation, be it by business partners, banks or states in the sense of helping us, will be welcome but it is we who are making our program for the way out of the difficulties."

This was stated, among other things, by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, in an interview with the prominent, large circulation Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN. In nearly 2 hours of talks with a journalist of this paper, Satoshi Otani, Milka Planinc replied to several questions referring to the internal political trends, the economic situation and development of our country and Yugoslavia's foreign political activity.

Replying to a question about the present economic juncture of Yugoslavia and about measures which the Federal Executive Council is taking, Milka Planinc pointed out that the "adaption to new conditions in the world and the more qualititative organizing of our production will call for sacrifices, and great ones at that, in the standard of living and in other spheres but that the Yugoslavs will accept the program: If you know the Yugoslav people then you know that this is its characteristic, to believe in itself, and when a program of the way out is clear to it then it is also ready for sacrifices," the president of the Federal Executive Council stressed.

One of the questions by the Japanese journalist referred to the "measures of restoration which the Federal Executive Council has introduced and to some conjecture abroad that what is going on in Yugoslavia is similar to that in Poland."

"I will try to describe to you concisely the essence of the economic crisis which has arisen in Yugoslavia. I stress, economic crisis, because what is at stake in our country is not a socio-political crisis. So the causes of what has happened in Poland and in Yugoslavia are entirely different, and there is no place for comparisons," Milka Planinc said and then added:

"Yugoslavia is a developing country, and it has reached the level when it has stepped with one foot among the industrially medium-developed countries. It has reached this level of development very quickly, and foreign credits have helped in this development. Yugoslavia has been developing by relying on its own resources but also with the aid of foreign credits. In the meantime deep disruptions and crises have taken place in the world economy. All the blows to the world economy have also reflected negatively on Yugoslavia," Milka Planinc recalled and then mentioned "the blows" which have taken place one after another, include oil prices and the sudden increase in the price of credits along with high interest rates. In this connection she said that not so long ago these interests for Yugoslavia had amounted to several hundred million dollars and had now reached $2 billion and had become greater than the capital itself. "We have, therefore, to adapt to the newly-arisen situation in the world because we do not expect some speedy changes in the favorable direction for developing countries. Hence we have been developing also thanks to additional accumulation from abroad, and now we shall have to spend domestic accumulation also on debts and on domestic needs," Milka Planinc stressed.

Speaking then about the structure of our debts, the president of the Federal Executive Council pointed out that our deficit stemmed basically from Yugoslav economic relations with developed industrial countries of the West. She therefore stressed in her reply to the ASAHI SHIMBUN question on the "country's liquidity" that "Yugoslavia repaid all her debts this year and is trying to maintain this within formal frameworks, to carry out its obligation toward other countries in an orderly manner."

In this connection Milka Planinc mentioned that this year Yugoslavia will repay debts of $5 billion to other countries.

One of the questions by the Japanese journalist referred to the very extensive economic cooperation by Yugoslavia with CEMA countries and with the Soviet Union, in particular, as to whether this could exert an influence on Yugoslavia's independent foreign policy. In her reply the president of the Federal Executive Council said that the Soviet Union is our most significant trade partner and that Yugoslav trade with CEMA countries amounted to about 40 percent of total trade. However, Milka Planinc said, "this is a mutually useful exchange on equitable and correct relations," and she concluded: "I would like to stress that the Yugoslav policy of nonalignment is something much deeper than the trade relations. When we cooperate with the West we do not think of calling into question nonalignment, and when we cooperate with the USSR we cooperate on the basis of equitable relations, on the basis of agreements and conclusions determined long ago by Tito and Brezhnev. This position Yugoslavia has also preserved after Tito's death. The world takes us as we are and it does not demand from us that we change -- evidently because it is aware of the fact that a change is out of the question."

A part of the talks which Milka Planinc held with the Japanese journalist was devoted to the functioning of the collective leadership in our country, and one of the questions was: Could such a system of leadership represent an obstacle to the activity of the federal government?

"The system of collective leadership stems from the entire system of our self-managing relations and the organization of the country as a multinational community, as a federal state. Self-management demands that we reach agreement, it demands that decisions be adopted on the basis of agreement, and the fact that we are a multinational community also demands that we as a community in the federal state reach mutual agreement. Thus, I think that it is in vain to confront this with the efficiency or lack of efficiency of Yugoslavia," Milka Planinc said.

The Japanese journalist was also interested in the details about the way in which the new measures of the Federal Executive Council will influence the living standard of Yugoslav citizens, and he also mentioned the possibility of introducing coupons for the most important vital articles and the "freezing" of wages.

In this connection Milka Planinc said that "freezing is not the right word." "We think of reducing consumption to realistic frameworks, of spending only as much as we create and this means spending less than we have been spending to date. Our orientation in the policy of personal incomes is that they should stagnate in noneconomic activities, in state services, but that in production we should allow breakthroughs, that personal incomes should rise in accordance with that which is created in production. Thus, there will be both reductions and increases," Milka Planinc stressed.

As regards the introduction of coupons for some goods, Milka Planinc said that "the Federal Executive Council is not enthusiastic about the idea of aiming at coupons for goods of which Yugoslavia has enough." In this context she mentioned above all food because, as she assessed, "the harvest this year was a good one. The causes of shortages," Milka Planinc believes, "lie more in weaknesses in organizing the supplies, and we believe that coupons are not the right answer but better supplies," and, thus according to her assessment, "the aim will not be a system of distribution because our program presupposes a strong consideration for the objective economic laws and the functions of the market."

At the end of her talks with the ASAHI SHIMBUN journalist Milka Planinc assessed the Japanese-Yugoslav cooperation as very positive, and she concluded that it is on a continuous ascent. In her words, "very positive results have been achieved but much space has still been left for this cooperation to be expanded and promoted." In this context she particularly advocated the further development of economic relations and industrial and scientific-technical cooperation. A special sphere, in Milka Planinc's assessment, could be political cooperation in the struggle for peace in the world.

BAKARIC LEAVES HOSPITAL FOR HOME CONVALESCENCE

LD151416 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Zagreb, Nov 15 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President and League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Dr Vladimir Bakaric was today, Monday released from the military hospital here in Zagreb following surgery.

The further convalescence and medical treatment will take place at home.